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$50 Military Pay Signed; Nazis Call Baltic Labor; Political Shift in N. H.

The World's Day—June 17, 1942

Washington: Military Pay of $50 Now Law

President Roosevelt signed into law the military pay boost bill increasing the minimum base pay of the fighting forces to $50 monthly. [Page 3.]

Maintenance of relations between the United States and the Vichy French Government is "desirable from several standpoints," including the possibility of enlisting support of the French people if a second front should be established, Senator Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said at a press conference. [Other French developments: Page 7.]

Approval of plans for construction of an eight-inch petroleum products pipe line across northern Florida to help supply Atlantic coastal areas was announced by Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes. The line would extend from Port St. Joe on the Gulf of Mexico to Jacksonville on the Florida east coast.

Some of the remaining United States merchant ships in the Latin American service are being withdrawn for use on routes more vital to the United Nations war effort, due to ship losses from submarines, Washington sources disclosed. [Financial Page.]

All applications for constructing or expanding standard and frequency modulation radio stations were dismissed without prejudice by the Federal Communications Commission because of the war. [Financial Page.]

Registrants in the nonmilitary selective service group, 45 to 65 years, will receive occupational questionnaires designed to catalogue skills and work experience within a fortnight, it was announced.

Resignation of John J. Dempsey, Undersecretary of the Interior, who has decided to seek election as Governor of New Mexico, was accepted by President Roosevelt.

Legislation authorizing the Navy to increase its number of lighter-than-air craft from 48 to 72 received presidential approval.

Europe: Baltic Labor Drafted by Germany

Germany called all men of 21 to 29 years of age in Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania for a year of labor service in Germany, it was reported from Bern, Switzerland.

Marshal Pétain, on the second anniversary of French capitulation, admitted in a public address that discontent was growing, and appealed to Frenchmen to "silence your anguish so as to hearten only your faith in the destiny of your country." [Page 7.]

An Italian purge of members of the Fascist party who were nothing but "ballast" was forecast in a German radio broadcast which said conversations to that end were in progress.

Nazi Gestapo seized more than 1,000 persons in a mass raid on the streets of Warsaw at noon June 16, presumably to forestall any anti-German outbreaks similar to the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, it was reported in London.

Serbian Chetnik guerrillas under Gen. Draja Mihailovitch recently captured 1,500 Axis soldiers in a single battle, it was reported by the Yugoslav Government in Exile.

Military conscription of nationals of Allied countries living in Britain —with consent of Allied Governments—is to be ordered under the terms of the Allied Powers War Service Bill published in London.

New England: Murphy of N. H. Joins Democrats

Francis P. Murphy, twice Governor of New Hampshire and a life-long Republican, changed his voting registration to Democrat and hinted he would run for office. [Page 2.]

Wendell Willkie sent a congratulatory telegram to Robert Hale, who unseated Maine's isolationist Congressman, James C. Oliver, in Republican primary Monday. [Page 2.]

New airplane carrier under construction at Fore River Shipyard to be named Lexington after gallant ship lost in the Coral Sea battle, Secretary Frank Knox announced. [Page 4.]

Americas: Rift Over State of Siege in Argentina

Argentina's conservative Senate voted to extend the "state of siege" 60 days. Concurrence of the Chamber of Deputies is required. The Chamber majority of Radicals and Socialists opposes the measure, branding it a tool of repression wielded by the Castillo Government. The Government insists it is directed against subversive elements.

Mexico arrested five agents accused of espionage, and moved against 16 others.

National: Kansas Senator Seeks Governorship

Clyde M. Reed, United States Senator from Kansas, announced at Topeka his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor, declaring he would seek to formulate a "reasonable and moderate" state labor policy.

The War: Two More Vessels Sunk in Caribbean

At Sea: Navy announced that a Panamanian ship and a Honduran merchant vessel had been torpedoed in the Caribbean. It was also disclosed that two ships had been torpedoed in sight of a Virginia beach resort.

Mediterranean: U. S. Army bombers were credited with scoring 35 direct bomb hits on two Italian battleships and badly battering a Fascist naval squadron.

Libya: Axis attacks on both flanks of Tobruk were broken up, but situation remained serious for British stronghold.

Minutemen Of 1942 Show Their Tactics

Guerrilla warfare gets demonstration by State Guards from First Corps Area tactical school.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., June 17—Not far from the "rude bridge" where once the embattled farmers of Concord "fired the shot heard round the world" modern minutemen today leaped from fox holes in rock-strewn New England pastures, crept behind weathered stone walls, and stealthily advanced from tree to tree, in a demonstration of guerrilla or Indian warfare not seen in this historic town since the stirring days of 1775.

Today's demonstration, observed by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, First Corps Area Commander, other leading military authorities in the Corps Area, and the adjutant generals of the six New England states, was part of a week-long session of the First Corps Area Tactical School for State Guard officers being held at the Middlesex School here.

Attending the school, said to be the first in the United States devoted to guerrilla warfare, are about 75 State Guard officers from all of the New England States. These men will return to their individual units to instruct their men in this fighting art which, although one of the oldest, has proved one of the most effective in the present war.

Wipe Out Cavalry

First demonstration of the effectiveness of this method of warfare came yesterday when the State Guardsmen concealed in neatly camouflaged fox holes "wiped out" a squadron of motorized cavalry sent over from Fort Devens to lend reality to the maneuvers. The thoroughly-trained regular army cavalrymen ran into a well-planned trap and were "exterminated" with flour bombs before they had a chance to escape.

In a simulated air attack today the State Guardsmen gave military observers and the press a demonstration of how to take quick cover while a State Guard plane from East Boston flew at low altitudes above the men "straffing" them with machine gun fire.

Commanding officer of the school is Lieut. Col. John K. Howard, Army of the United States, who early last year with H. Wendell Endicott made an exhaustive report to the War Department on England's Home Guard after spending several weeks in the British Isles.

Something of the rigorous nature of guerrilla warfare has been impressed on the State Guard officers here, who, fresh from office desks and less strenuous civilian routine, are learning to leap into slit trenches, crawl along on their stomachs over rough terrain, as well as acquiring some of the neat tricks of personal combat practiced by the commandos.

Across Same Fields

Along the very roads and across the very fields through which the heroic defenders of Concord may have hurried on their way to Concord bridge, the Guardsmen carried out their exercises today. Many of their tactics would have been familiar to the Minutemen, but the fox holes and the weapons used by today's home guard would not.

Today's minuteman is learning the use of hand grenades, smoke and incendiary bombs, and the Molotoff cocktail. With the possi-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

U.S. Planes Turn Mediterranean Tide? North Atlantic Pact Taking Shape; New Big Gun Halts British in Libya

German mobile cannon gives Rommel superior fire power over U. S.-built tanks.

The British have withdrawn successfully from the trap formed by the sweep of Marshal Rommel's forces in Libya. But the Germans apparently retain the initiative. The following dispatch, written at the moment when the British position seemed most difficult, describes the method by which the Nazis regained the tactical offensive.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, June 16. Delayed.—How have the Germans regained the offensive in Libya after their first attack in this latest campaign was brought almost to a full stop by the British Eighth Army?

The answer is that the Nazis turned the tables by appearing with a literally bigger gun—just as the British had surprised them a short time before by the use of American-built General Grant tanks.

Success or failure in the present Libyan campaign will be determined ultimately by the most effective use of armor and fire power. As I explained in a previous message, the British have been using the General Grant's 75 mm. guns mainly for meeting and repelling thrusts by German armored columns in pitched gunning duels between opposing tanks. There the General Grant's superior fire power and thicker armor almost invariably has given the British an advantage. The Germans, after an early sampling of British tank strength, consistently tried to avoid fighting tanks with tanks.

War is primarily a bully's game and unsportsmanlike. It is the soundest fundamental military strategy, whenever possible, to attack a force weaker than one's own while avoiding superior or even equal odds. If you want to be sure of winning, use a revolver against swords, Tommy guns against revolvers, machine guns against Tommy guns, etc., and never in the reverse order.

Operating on this scheme, the Germans have sought not merely to avoid tank battles, they have tried to use their armor mainly against infantry, against units with small arms, against supply echelons, and other "soft stuff" where they could inflict the greatest damage with the least loss. Several times in the current campaign I have seen what happens when tanks get among defenseless soft stuff in soldier slang, it is described as a "flap." Motor vehicles of every size and description from light passenger cars to five-ton trucks come jouncing and bouncing at 50 to 60 miles an hour on the road, along side the road, and across country, churning up choking clouds of yellow desert dust and with equipment flopping overboard. The scene recalls nothing so much as a mixed herd running before a prairie fire.

The fact that the Germans have retained the initiative since their first attack has forced the British to fight mainly a defensive battle and explains why British armor has been used almost solely for fighting tanks.

Again applying the practice of

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

United Nations discuss multilateral security move for war and postwar operation.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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LONDON, June 17—Proposals for a North Atlantic pact based on the Atlantic Charter and comparable to the recent Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance and mutual assistance are being favorably discussed in United Nations circles in London.

Exact status of the project is not known but The Christian Science Monitor is able to state it has the support of not only political represenatives but of naval, air and military experts of a number of the United Nations most closely concerned.

The plan calls for a multilateral security pact including a formal alliance for the duration of the war with the usual provision of no separate peace, and for a long-term pact of mutual assistance, both military and economic, after the war.

Signatories would include the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Iceland, Norway, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

It would also be open to eventual participation by other North Atlantic countries, including particularly Poland, France, Portugal, and perhaps Mexico, and ultimately might include Denmark, Spain and others.

Related Moves in U. S.

The development would be closely related to the agreements already in progress in Washington to give wider scope to the lend-lease arrangements which are now being negotiated. Yet the new proposals would not be limited to the economic and military considerations of the lend-lease commitments.

[In Washington yesterday, Belgium signed a "master lend-lease agreement."

Similar proposed agreements have been offered to Poland, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia, all of which, like Belgium, are Nazi-occupied countries maintaining governments-in-exile.]

The real interest of such pact would reside in postwar arrangements. To begin with, it would eliminate neutrality on the part of smaller states which proved one of the worst obstacles to the establishment of collective security in the period between the wars.

Furthermore, the nature of modern sea and air warfare makes abundant bases at strategic points of the greatest importance. An essential part of the plan would be that such countries as Iceland, Norway, and Holland [eventually perhaps Poland, Denmark, France, and Spain] should build and make available to other signatories to the North Atlantic treaty fortified naval and air bases along the Atlantic Coast as well as in colonial possessions.

Postwar Use of Bases

These bases could, according to the project now being discussed, be used not only in wartime but for policing purposes in the postwar period. In some instances they would be jointly manned; in others merely made available to United

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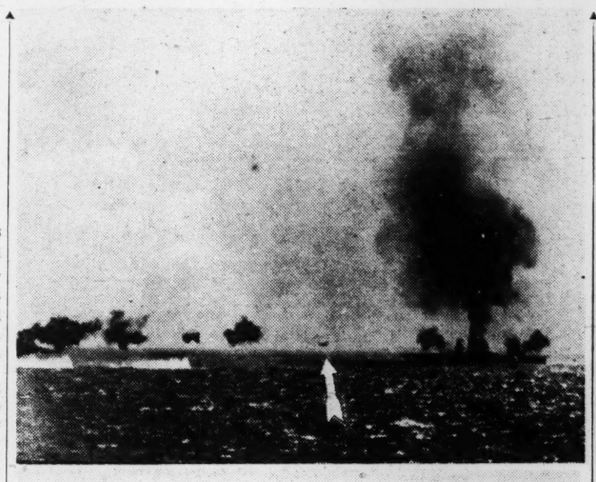
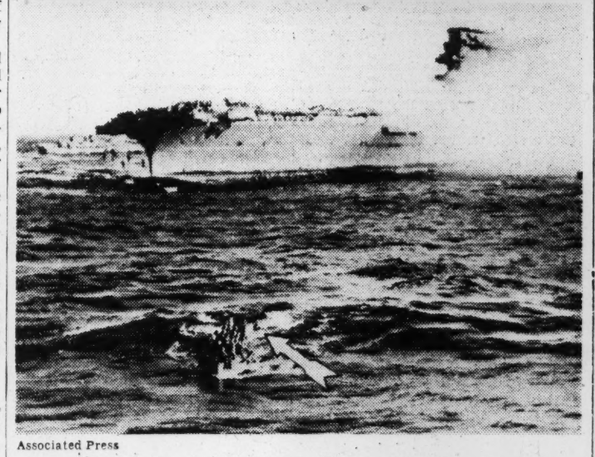




Associated Press

Lexington Fights to the End

Upper: A Japanese torpedo plane (arrow) "hedge-hops" over anti-aircraft bursts as it closes in to attack the United States aircraft carrier Lexington in the Coral Sea Battle. White spray at left was thrown up by antiaircraft shells, exploding as they hit the water. Black puff of antiaircraft fire at right indicates another Japanese plane attacking from that direction. The Lexington, badly damaged in the attack, later blew up and sank. Lower: When the order was given to abandon the Lexington, launches from accompanying cruisers and destroyers gathered around to pick up the men sliding down ropes from the deck of the stricken ship. Launch in foreground is loaded to the gunwales, while a seaman (arrow) is being towed behind on a rope.

Ho-Hum!..Has Anybody Seen a Congressman?

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17 — The story of Congress in wartime is largely one of empty spaces in committee hearings and vacant seats on the floor of the chamber.

Yesterday was an unusually hard day in the House. It sat four hours and fifty-eight minutes. On one roll call 300 of the 435 members voted. Most of the time less than half that number were on the floor. The House passed the second deficiency appropriation bill and spent the balance of its time on minor bills and "extension of remarks."

The Senate didn't meet at all. The Senate met for 3 hours and 17 minutes, June 15, and won't meet again until tomorrow. There's a war on so,—ho, hum, there's not much for Congress to do.

Congress in wartime presents brand new experiences for political observers. Nothing quite like it has been seen since the World War. The average committee hearing has only a few observers. Even those that might be normally considered of first rate news interest, like the Truman Committee on the conduct of the war, attracts only a score or so of spectators, when in peacetime the big marble and gilt Senate caucus room with its crystal chandeliers, would be packed. And in dozens of smaller committee hearings there will be two or three newspaper reporters, half a dozen Congressmen, and no spectators at all.

The other day a news reel camera was set up in a House committee room so placed as to emphasize the lone witness and the vast area

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Army bombers score 35 direct hits on Italian battleships; Threat to Tobruk grows

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The military situations in Libya and Russia remain substantially unchanged, but further details of the air-sea battles in the Mediterranean provide encouraging indications that American aerial might—already amply demonstrated in the Pacific—may have begun to tip the balance of power in this vital "bridge" area between East and West.

It was disclosed in Cairo today that the big United States Army bombers which took part in the action had scored 35 direct hits on two Italian battleships and a British source declared the American fliers had battered a Fascist naval squadron so badly it never had made contact with a British convoy it had set out to intercept. In addition, the Americans appear to have set afire a cruiser and damaged a destroyer.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the Mediterranean area to the over-all world strategy of both sides. If the United States can strengthen its aerial power over the Mediterranean, the way may be opened for Allied reinforcements to reach the Middle East and the crucial Russian Front without the long passage around Africa, and the Axis, contrariwise, will find its Afrika Korps cut off from its European bases. Moreover, a path will have been cleared for a possible sea-borne invasion of Italy.

There is almost no point in the Mediterranean that cannot be reached by land-based planes with full bomb loads.

General Ritchie's British forces appear to have made good use of the reinforcements which a British convoy brought into Tobruk in a rain of Axis bombs by breaking up attacks on both flanks of the key Libyan stronghold. But the threat to Tobruk itself is growing steadily more serious. Battlefront dispatches indicate that Marshal Rommel, too, has been reinforced, largely by Italian troops.

On the Russian Front, the Nazis announced that Axis troops had cut deep new wedges into Soviet fortified lines around Sevastopol, but admitted they were meeting with "bitter resistance." In the fighting around Kharkov, Russians asserted that counter-attacks had thrown back the Nazis at several points.

The RAF resumed its raids on the industrial Rhineland and Ruhr areas of Germany Tuesday night, but apparently on a considerably smaller scale than the Cologne and Essen assaults.

Meanwhile, in the Far East the Chinese were compelled to abandon the important station of Shangjao on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, and Prime Minister Curtin of Australia sounded an ominous warning that the general war news "was not good" and that Australia still could be lost.

In the war at sea, it was disclosed that two merchant ships were torpedoed off a Virginia beach resort in full view of scores of swimmers and that two more merchant vessels had been sunk in the Caribbean.

Libya

In reportedly beating off two Axis attacks at Sidi Rezegh and Acroma, British guns and tanks appear to have prevented Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from storming Tobruk before vital supplies, newly landed at the port under cover of British and American warplanes, could be put into the fight.

A military commentator in Cairo said the "position is substantially unchanged" with the British holding a semicircular defense position west, south, and southeast of the port, and the Germans smashing

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Bunker Hill Celebration 'Second Fiddle' to War Work

This was Bunker Hill Day in Charlestown — a cold, cloudy Bunker Hill Day. But the enthusiastic celebrations which have marked other years—rain or shine, were missing. Only women and children really observed the day. Their men folks were in the nearby Navy Yard pressing home the rivets on ships soon to join Uncle Sam's growing two-ocean fleet.

Streets that usually are congested with holiday crowds were comparatively free from traffic. No firecrackers split the air this year. They have been banned for the duration. Only the popping of an occasional bursting balloon reminded one of the firecracker of last year.

A slight drizzle greeted the first event of the day, which was the doll-carriage parade around Monument Square. First prize went to Reed Janet Lucke of 48 Monument Square. Second and third prizes went to Rose Mary Regan and Mary Brunetta.

The military parade started this afternoon from Bunker Hill and Mystic Street with State and City officials joining in the ranks of marchers.

Streets along which the parade marched began to fill with spectators shortly after noon and by the time the long line left Bunker Hill Street thousands of flag-waving persons cheered the marchers on their way.

Pictures: Page 2.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, June 17, 1942

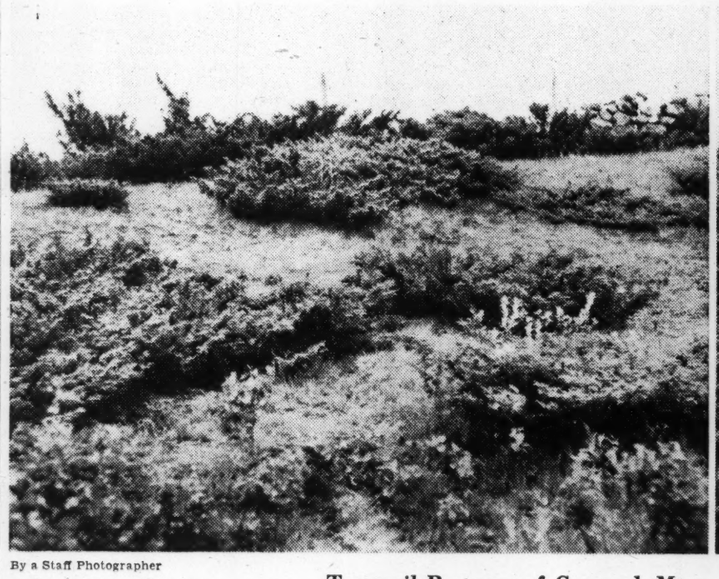
Boston and New England News,	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20
Entertainment Timetable	5
Financial Pages	14-16
Movie Guide	9
New Hampshire Letter	5
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Page	17
Sports Page	10
The Home Forum	12
Enduring Friendship (With Rumanian Translation)	
Today's Woman	11

Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Battleground of 1775 Again Scene of 'Conflict'



By a Staff Photographer

Tranquil Pastures of Concord, Mass., Become Alive With Guerrilla Warfare

In the fields and pastures where 167 years ago the Minute Men dodged from tree to tree across rough pasture land, and in the vicinity of Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., where the first school on guerrilla warfare is being held this week for State Guard officers from the six New England States—innocent appearing clumps of juniper sometimes conceal Spanish cross trenches used so successfully in the Spanish revolution. Left: Puzzle, you find the fox hole. Right: The same scene a moment later. Look out for that grenade about to be thrown by Private John Walsh of the 709th Military Police from Camp Niantic, Conn.

Labor Federation Seeks to Appeal Ballot Ban on State Compensation Fund

Rubber Drive Going Fine; Gas Lacking

New England's high-rolling rubber salvage drive will have little effect on gasoline rationing in the East, other than to stave off more drastic restrictions, J. C. Richdale, Massachusetts State Chairman, announced today.

Little likelihood that a successful rubber salvage campaign will ease gasoline rationing on either the East or West Coast, as reported from some sources, was also seen by H. M. Rogers, Assistant Division Manager of Gulf Oil Company in Boston. "Transportation is still the bottleneck in the petroleum situation," Mr. Rogers said. "Unearthing plenty of rubber for reclaiming purposes may not mean much to the East, but it may ward off universal gasoline rationing for the country," he added.

Failure of the rubber drive will positively mean a curtailment of privileges for the average citizen, said Mr. Richdale. "It is possible," he said, "that if the drive fails, civilians will lose their tires and their spares, too, to the military effort."

He reassured New Englanders, however, that so far as this section of the country is concerned the returns from the scrap rubber drive were beyond expectation. Commending junk men, he stated that the quality as well as quantity of the rubber turned over in bulk by junk yards is of a high degree.

Two of the four national concerns with rubber salvage depots have their headquarters in Boston, the State Chairman said, revealing also that arrangements have been made to have them sort the rubber and put it in shape for reclamation. Mr. Richdale said he expected some time today to be able to have a total of the rubber deposited at bulk depots throughout the State.

Meantime, figures compiled by the United States Rubber Company give some idea of how valuable one's old rubber items can be. A 50-foot length of old leaky garden hose, for instance, will furnish rubber equivalent to that in a Navy inflatable life raft.

Furthermore, two of the old tires lying in the garage equal one tire for an Army jeep. And two old inner tubes were said to add up to three Army gas masks.

By a Staff Photographer

Children Participate in Fete

Winners in the Doll Carriage Parade held at Monument Square, Charlestown, today in observance of Bunker Hill Day. Left to right—Reed Janet Lucke, Rose Mary Regan, Mary Brunetta, all of Charlestown.

New Petition To Be Signed If Move Fails

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor fight for a State fund for workmen's compensation has not ended despite the State Ballot Law Commission's action ruling the issue off the November State ballot on the ground of fraudulent signatures on the initiative petition.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, revealed today that a thorough search is being conducted for an avenue through which to carry an appeal from the Commission's decision to the Supreme Judicial Court.

If no such avenue is found open, Mr. Taylor said, the Federation will start a new initiative petition this year for presentation to the 1943 Legislature.

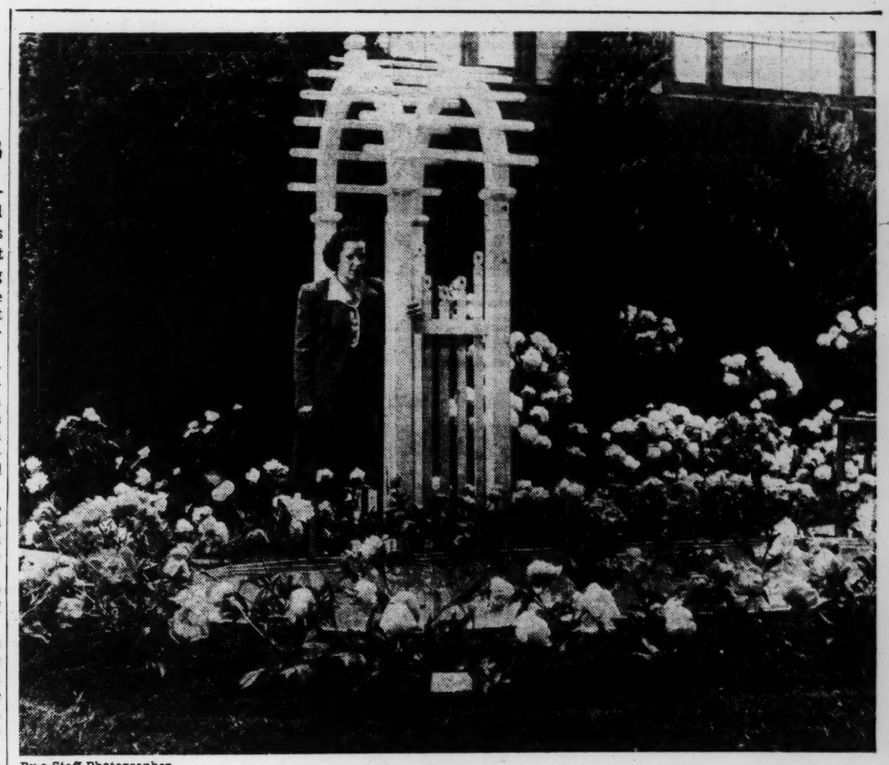
"This time we will file 50,000 to 100,000 signatures, instead of 24,190," Mr. Taylor promised.

If the initiative petition action is necessary, Mr. Taylor said, the Federation will file the required original 10 signatures on or before the first Wednesday in September. The Federation will use the same description as approved by the Attorney General on the petition recently thrown out by the Ballot Law Commission.

Thus, Mr. Taylor said, the Attorney General will not be required to take a long time approving a new description. He explained that the last time the Attorney General took so much time the Federation had less than a month to obtain the required 20,000 signatures to be submitted by the first Wednesday in December. This year, the Federation official said, it is hoped that nearly three months will be available for signature work, if a new petition is necessary.

Under the initiative petition system, the issue goes before the Legislature. If the Legislature rejects the proposal, the sponsor of the petition may force a State referendum by obtaining at least 5,000 additional signatures from qualified voters.

If a new petition is attempted, Mr. Taylor promised that absolutely no loopholes will be left by which insurance companies may gain a Ballot Law Commission ruling barring the issue from the ballot.



By a Staff Photographer

The Reflecting Pool at the Flower Show

Mrs. Phyllis Cummings, of Malden, admires the pool that is featured in the June exhibition of the Horticultural Society. The pool is set up by Cherry Hill Nurseries of West Newbury. The free exhibition is open today until 9 p. m. and tomorrow from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Nine Knot Tiers Walk Out At the Arkwright Mills

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 17 (AP)—While union representatives and Labor Board officials in Washington sought to iron out differences in the nine-day strike of loom changers at the Arkwright Corporation mills, nine knot tiers in the plant walked out today.

This completed the cycle of craft unions now staying away from their looms, as loom fixers struck in sympathy with the changers, and slasher tenders, temporarily laid off because of the strike, decided to remain away until a settlement was reached.

All four groups, numbering 146 men, are members of the independent American Federation of Textile Operatives union. The association has no bargaining rights at the plant, whose struck jobs the Government has opened to other workers.

Saul Wallen, War Labor Board mediator, said today that if the slasher tenders and knot tiers remained away from work they would be classed with the changers and fixers as strikers. He said, too, that men in all four branches would be given their jobs back if they cared to return.

Although attempts of the U. S. Employment Service had failed to produce even one loomfixer qualified to replace the highly-specialized striking workmen up to today, Plant Superintendent Ernest A. Kirby announced an increase of about 50 per cent in looms in operation in the weave room.

The number now operating, he said, was 716—or about 70 per cent of the total of 1,045. Departments preparing the cotton yarn for weaving, he declared, also were running.

Mr. Kirby said that "we are taking care of the looms ourselves," indicating that second hands and overseers might be attempting to carry on the highly technical work of setting up and changing over the looms as required for war contracts. The weavers, belonging to a C. I. O. union not affiliated with the loomfixers, had been urged by their leaders to continue work.

When the strikers declined a WLB directive to return to work, the WLB called upon the U. S. Employment Service two days ago to supply new workmen for the strikers' jobs—the first time that such action has been taken in World War II.

The employment service found 20 men and 11 reported for work, but they were not hired when it was found they were unfamiliar with the type of work required.

Auerbach Pay Rise

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 17 (AP)—A rise of $1.75, bringing the minimum wage to $19.25 weekly, was granted today to 240 employees of the Auerbach Bathrobe Company, after arbitration of workers' requests for a 10 cents an hour increase. They are members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (C. I. O.).

Weavers Quit

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 17 (AP)—Weavers in the war-busy Strong-Hewat Woolen Company mill at near-by Briggsville quit work yesterday in protest against a prospective doubling from two to four of the number of automatic looms operated by each man.

Douglas Hewat, vice-president of the company, engaged in part in filling war contracts, said that the mill might close Monday unless the Weavers' Club and the management reached an agreement on the number of looms to be tended. The additional assignment of machines per operator was announced as becoming effective Monday.

Murphy Quits G. O. P.—Joins The Democrats

NASHUA, N. H., June 17 (AP)—Francis P. Murphy, life-long Republican and twice Governor of New Hampshire, today became a member of the Democratic Party by appearing before check list inspectors at city hall and officially changing his political affiliation.

The former Governor declined to make any statement about his political plans but he disclosed that he recently had conferred with National Democratic Chairman Edward J. Flynn and State Chairman Robert E. Earley. He added that he might have some comment within a few days.

Political observers expressed the belief that Mr. Murphy might seek the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senate to oppose Senator Styles Bridges, Republican incumbent, for re-election.

A prominent shoe manufacturer, Mr. Murphy served in the Governor's Council in 1933 when John G. Winant, now U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was New Hampshire's Chief Executive.

He was elected Governor in 1936 and re-elected in 1938. He has sought no office since that time.

While Governor, Mr. Murphy was in favor of much New Deal legislation, particularly that regarding social security and unemployment.

Unlike other G. O. P. leaders in the Granite State, he also approved of the Federal flood control program for New Hampshire, which called not only for flood control but power dams to furnish electricity. The program bogged down because of opposition to the power angle.

Hale's Victory An Inspiration, Willkie Says

PORTLAND, Maine, June 17 (AP)—Wendell Willkie has termed "an inspiration to the country" Robert Hale's victory over a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist for the Republican Congressional nomination in Maine's first district.

Mr. Hale, a Portland lawyer who had nearly a two to one margin over U. S. Representative James C. Oliver in Monday's primary election, said that Mr. Willkie, the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, had sent him this telegram:

"My heartiest congratulations on your victory. It is an inspiration to the country. Hope I shall see you soon."

Mr. Hale, like Mr. Willkie, has been a supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policies.

A Few Highlights Brighten Boston's Dark Tax Picture

Dark shadows of a soaring tax rate for future war years in Boston are etched into the picture of City Hall finances today by disclosure that this year's rate has jumped to $41 a thousand, in the view of independent Hub financial observers.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced late yesterday that the Boston tax rate for 1942 had risen from $39.60, the 1941 level, to $41, an increase of $1.40.

Behind this simple fact is a story of municipal finance which reflects a world at war and portrays a struggle familiar to hundreds of American cities today.

Many Difficulties

"While I have complete confidence that our city will survive the ordeal of the war," Mayor Tobin told taxpayers of America's ninth largest city, "the difficulties will be many. . . .

"No group, interest, or individual, can expect to be spared the necessity of severe adjustments in a war emergency."

Impace of the war is reflected most clearly in two specific items:

1. Boston is paying its employees $1,476,605 this year in "emergency compensation allotments"—pay boosts granted to help them cushion the rising cost of living. At 60 cents (on the tax rate) for a million dollars (of city expenditures), this expense means 88 cents on the tax rate.

2. Approximately $600,000 of the City's share of State corporation and personal income taxes will be lost this year. (The Federela Government is draining off so much corporation income in excess profits taxes that the State is left with reduced tax sources.) This loss costs Bostonians 36 cents for every thousand dollars worth of property they own.

And these two items account for $1.24, or nearly 90 per cent, of the $1.40 increase over 1941.

It may be worse in future years.

Relief Burden

Big cuts in WPA expenditures are placing some increased relief burden on the shoulders of municipalities.

Gas and tire rationing will strike a huge blow at the State Highway Fund, and therefore at Boston's share of it, observers expect. (This year, the City gets a share set prior to the war by the 1941 State Legislature.)

Sumner Tunnel income should drop as cars are garaged for the duration. But gradual reduction of the outstanding debt has brought the Tunnel deficit—perennial drain on City coffers—down to $158,731 this year. And the State annually reimburses the City to the extent of $100,000.

This is a black picture for the Boston taxpayer. But certain highlights brighten the dismal aspect.

For example—for the first time since 1930, Boston's tax base—the assessed valuation of city property—increased over the figure for the year previous. Last year's valuation was $1,460,782,900; this year's is $1,473,781,000.

Whether or not this represents a permanent reversal of an 11-year trend remains to be seen. Some experts believe it merely reflects temporary wartime increases in the value of industrial property, plus boosts in commercial inventories. The Boston Board of Assessors is understood to have paid more attention this year than previously to taxable personal property.

Every Boston taxpayer has a direct concern in the total amount of taxable property as—obviously—the more of it there is, the less each owner has to pay to keep the City going at the same level of expense. In 1930, the total assessed valuation was $1,972,000,000.

Departmental Costs

Boston's regular departmental expenditures went up this year, exclusive of welfare and relief, a total of $640,000. Suffolk County expenses continued to mount, this year by $101,000. Some observers believe this is an indication that the years of strict economy have passed in Mayor Tobin's administration. Economy was politically unpopular with some voting elements, and was blamed for the Mayor's "close squeak" at the polls last fall.

Whatever else may be said, however, observers believe Mayor Tobin has given Boston an "honest" tax rate this year—that is, that he has been willing to face down wartime problems.

The Mayor has:

1. Estimated departmental revenues for this year at a level approximately $500,000 below actual collections during 1941. (By law, he may estimate them at the same level.)

2. Sliced $300,000, or approximately 30 per cent, off estimated income from the Motor Vehicle Excise Tax.

3. Budgeted the full burden of overlay deficits. This item is the amount of money expended for tax abatements over and above the amount the City estimated it would have to pay (and hence put in the year's budget). There were such deficits in 1938 and 1939, which are listed with expenditures in 1942.

4. Made an effort not to have any overlay deficit in 1942 by increasing the overlay allowance from 4 per cent to 4.25 per cent.

5. Listed the Elevated Railway deficit reserve among expenditures, resisting the temptation to juggle this item in view of greatly increased Elevated income.

6. Recognized that relief expenditures will fall off, placing them at $12,118,761—$1,502,386, or 11 per cent, below last year's figure. Welfare borrowing is at the lowest level it has ever been in Boston since the practice began.

W. R. F.

Crime Causes Discussed By Probation Men

"An individual is either a criminal or not, according as he responds to the potential causes of crime," said Albert Morris, Professor of Sociology at Boston University, in a talk this morning on the causes of crime which he delivered before the conference of United States Probation Officers of the New England States at Harvard University.

Professor Morris declared that only in the mind of man does poverty, unemployment, parental influence, or any other external factor have a criminal effect.

As we trace the causes of a man's crime, said Professor Morris, we realize that the ultimate cause of all crime is actually the creation of the material world. The criminal becomes such in the degree of his criminal response to these causes.

Professor Morris declared that a moral code must be developed by society that can prove itself to be right—that young people must be given a code of moral behavior which will appeal to them as practical and socially profitable.

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, also spoke this morning on the subject of "The Woman Offender on Probation and Parole." Declaring that women offenders receive longer sentences and harsher treatment than do men, Dr. Van Waters said that certain women sent to her prison from other penal institutions showed evidence that filth and idleness still exist in those institutions.

She urged that we remove the obstacles to youth employment after parole and also provide vocational guidance for the parolee. She also said that a great need was to overcome public ignorance of the nature of adolescence. "We pay a great deal of attention to other age groups," Dr. Van Waters said, "We have our nursery training schools and other groups of that nature but we have done very little to teach people in general that adolescence has its own peculiar aims and ambitions.

'Gas' Rationing Costs Bay State $669,431 Taxes

The first 17 days of gasoline rationing meant loss of $669,431 in gasoline tax revenue to Massachusetts, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, disclosed last night.

During the entire month of May, including the beginning of rationing on May 15, gasoline tax revenue totaled $1,455,186 compared with $2,124,617 during May, 1941. Based on these figures it is anticipated that the State will lose more than $1,000,000 in gasoline taxes during June, the first full month of rationing.

At the same time motorists who are saving up their rationing card units in hope that they may use the units on summer trips after July 15 were told by the Office of Price Administration that at midnight, July 14, the present cards become invalid. On July 15 the permanent coupon rationing system will go into effect. Thus units saved now for future pleasure driving will be useless.

On the other hand OPA officials repeated appeals to motorists to continue conserving gasoline.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Bunker Hill Day observance by the City of Boston. Following is a list of evening events at Charlestown:

All day and evening—Carnival at John J. Ryan, Jr., Park.

6 p. m.—Bunker Hill Monument grounds—band concert.

7 p. m.—Band concerts—Kingston and Seaver Streets; Knights of Columbus reviewing stand, High Street; Emmons playground, Rutherford Avenue and Union Street; Bunker Hill and Elm Streets.

7 p. m.—Block parties—housing project, Corey and Moulton Streets; Clarence R. Edwards school, Walker and High Streets.

8 p. m.—Band concert—Ensign John J. Doherty, Jr., park.

8 p. m.—Carnival—Ensign John J. Doherty, Jr., park. (All soldiers, sailors and marines welcome.)

Carillon recital on the Tilton Carillon in Norwood Municipal Building, Norwood, Roger T. Walker, carillonneur, will play selections from Chopin and Verdi, among others. Open free to the public at 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

"Landscape Paintings," a gallery talk by Miss Maginnis at the Museum of Fine Arts. The public is invited free at 11 a. m.

Song recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. Leo Litwin will be the piano accompanist. Free to the public at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

A Lecturer Lectured

By a Staff Photographer

Burton Holmes Visits Charlestown

The famous world traveler and lecturer today proved that he was as good a listener as he is a lecturer. Making a short visit to Charlestown during its Bunker Hill Day celebrations, Mr. Holmes was taken over by Eugene Abbot, 41 Soley Street, Charlestown, and given a rapid-fire lecture on the historical points of interest on the "Hill." Mr. Holmes is making a tour of New England, from which he will gather material and pictures for one of his series of travel lectures next year.

Home Canners To Get More Sugar

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 17

Consumers who were unable to obtain ration books because they had excess supplies of sugar will be permitted to obtain books if the excess has been depleted by home canning, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

Application may be made to local war price and rationing boards.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Intermittant rains becoming occasionally moderate. Continued cool tonight. Moderate winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island: Occasional rain. Continued cool tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Light to moderate rain. Continued cool tonight.

New Hampshire: Occasional light rain except light to moderate rain in the White Mountains. Continued cool tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday: 2:38 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Thursday: 2:45 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:53 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Solidarity of Swedish Women With Norwegians Voiced

Recorded by CBS

STOCKHOLM—A public statement of solidarity and sympathy from women of Sweden to the women of German-occupied Norway was reported recently by the Swedish radio.

The statement, issued by Swedish women's organizations whose combined membership is more than half a million, expressed indignation at the "shocking treatment resorted to in an attempt to break down the will for freedom of the Norwegian people." It voiced the confidence that "we of the free north can (some day) re-establish and deepen our co-operation."

The statement went on:

"For a long time the women of the north have been linked in confidential co-operaten. Common culture and common outlooks on life have bound them together. Our work of social reform has proceeded along the same lines, and the same spirit of humanity and impartiality has characterized the work of our lawmakers.

"We have built our community on a legal order, the foundations of which respect the human value of the individual and freedom. This co-operation has now been broken, but our feelings of solidarity live just as strong as before. . . .

"For us Swedish women it is a sacred duty to give expression to what we feel in the face of your daily battles for your beliefs and your spiritual freedom, your legal culture and the inviolability of your homes.

"We admire your invincible resistance against the forces who want to transform your way of life, destroy your unity. . . . We are convinced that the day will come when we, in a free north, can re-establish and deepen our co-operation and assist one another in the days of reconstruction."

Common Justice

Recorded by CBS

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Lawyers' Association has expressed its sympathy with the fight of their Norwegian colleagues, the Swedish radio reports.

"Common culture and conceptions of justice unite the people of the north. In the hard struggle, which under shocking circumstances is being carried on by the lawyers of Norway, for the protection of the country's legal order, they have made the greatest sacrifices," says the board.

"With this declaration, we want to express the affinity of the Swedish lawyers with their Norwegian colleagues and our admiration for the spirit, the power and the will to sacrifice, which they have shown in the defense of the foundations of our common viewpoints on justice.

"The board hopes that the time will not be far-removed when cooperation on the basis of Nordic common justice and freedom can once more be resumed."

Clash on Balearic Islands

Recorded by CBS

MOSCOW, June 17 — Armed clashes took place in April and May between Spanish and Italian officers on the Spanish-owned Balearic Islands, where the Italians have established the principal bases of the Italian naval and air forces in the Western Mediterranean, Moscow Radio reported.

The clashes were said to have resulted from the Spanish officers' resentment at the "unceremonious proceedings and the behavior" of the Italians, "who acted as if the islands were their property."

Attributing the reports to "trustworthy sources in Geneva, Moscow Radio pointed out that after Gen. Francisco Franco established his regime, the Italians effected a virtual occupation of Majorca and Minorca and during the past three years they have turned the Balearic ports of Mahon, Palma and a number of others into the principal bases of the Italian naval and air forces in the Western Mediterranean.

It added that following the clashes between Italian and Spanish officers the Italians got off Scot free in every case, while Spanish officers were penalized in various ways, and some confined to the local fortress.

The sentiment that has grown up in the Spanish Army over the Balearic situation, the report went on, is very plainly disclosed in a speech recently made in an Army club in Madrid by the commander of the Balearic Island fortress. In speaking of the part the isles were playing in Spain's regeneration as a naval power, the general was said to have declared in terms which left no doubt that he had Italy in mind that Spain would permit no one to manage its possessions to the detriment of its national interests.

Well informed circles state the Moscow Radio continued, that this anti-Italian attitude in Spanish Army circles is encouraged, although as yet circumspectly, by the Germans, who are suspicious of Italy's intentions to intrench itself in the Balearic archipelago.

In the opinion of these circles, the Germans are using Spain as a tool to drive out the Italians and deprive them of the use of this vital strategic base in the Mediterranean, it said.

Red Caps' $1,600,000 Court Case Is Dismissed

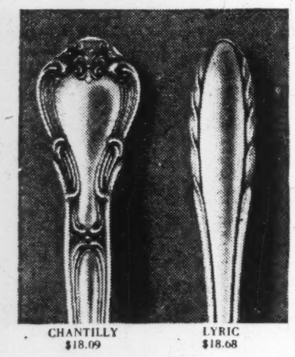
CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—A suit filed in behalf of 1,068 Red Caps in an effort to collect $1,600,000 from eight railroads was dismissed yesterday by Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan.

The International Brotherhood of Red Caps sued the carriers for $1,600,000—double the total of back wages the men claimed was owed to them under the wage-hour law for the period of October, 1938, to April, 1940. The plaintiff alleged that the roads failed to pay the Red Caps the difference between the tips they collected and the minimum wages fixed for the period. The judge ruled, however, that testimony of 19 Red Caps who took the witness stand during the hearing last year was insufficient to prove their contention.

Defendants in the suit were the Milwaukee, Rock Island, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Western Indiana, Illinois Central, North Western, and New York Central railroads.

17 U. S. Nationals To Leave Shanghai

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, June 17 (AP)—Seventeen United States citizens, including former United States Consul General John K. Caldwell of Kentucky, have left Tientsin for Shanghai, where they will sail for home on a diplomatic ship, the German Radio said yesterday in a dispatch from Japanese-occupied China. Also in the party was Charles James Fox, former editor of the newspaper North China Star.



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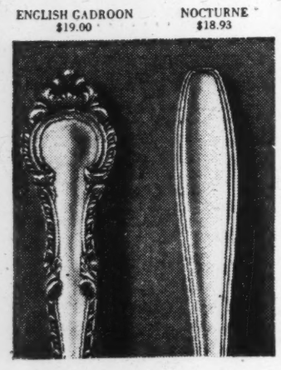

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Associated Press

President's Dog Gives Toys in Rubber Drive

The Roosevelt Scottie gathered up all his rubber toys at the White House and sat by wistfully as they were set aside for the Executive Mansion's contribution to the scrap rubber collection.

Pacific War Council Meets With Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—In the face of threatening Japanese thrusts, the Pacific War Council convened with President Roosevelt at the White House today to make decisions on strategy affecting three vital developments.

1. The frantic appeal from Chungking that the United Nations launch an early offensive against Japan equal in force to that planned against Nazi-held Europe.

2. The still unresolved and therefore ominous position in the Aleutians in connection with which it is now considered safer to assume that the Japanese are holding Attu, the westernmost tip island of the defensive chain, with stronger forces than has heretofore been considered probable.

3. The growing judgment in military quarters in Washington that Japan is getting poised to attack Russia and that the Aleutian maneuver which is still not dissolved, is carefully timed and calculated to cut the United States off from going to the aid of Siberia.

Common Pattern

These three problems weave a common pattern and together they present a difficult decision for the Pacific strategists.

The United States is undoubtedly disinclined to lead off with a major attack which would substantially ease the pressure on China until the unnumbered Japanese forces are ousted from its back door in the Aleutians.

But why are they there and how strong are they? The Pacific War Council had varying answers to these questions today plus a highly placed opinion, which may or may not be supported by positive information, that Japan's occupying forces at Attu are considerable—which quite apart from bad weather, may account for the fact that no decisive American action has yet been taken to drive them off.

The possibility that the Japanese in their Aleutian invasion may be more strongly entrenched than was first thought strengthens the conviction that this maneuver is the preclude to a "Pearl Harbor" thrust at Russia's Kamchatka and her maritime provinces.

"Second Front" Against Soviet

Such an attack, it is held, would have one of two purposes; either, to aid Hitler by opening a "second front" against the Soviet Union or to prevent the Soviet Union from aiding the United States by carrying the war to Japan.

It is pointed out that the interposition of substantial Japanese air and sea power between Alaska and Siberia would seriously handicap the United States in either aiding Russia against a Japanese offensive or in taking advantage of offered Siberian bases from which America could take the air war to the heart of the Japanese Empire.

It is not overlooked that from Kiska, one of the more Western Aleutians, at which the United States may now have some naval units, the distance is only about 500 miles to the Russian base on the Komandorski Islands. Thence to the Russian base at Petropavlovsk on the Kamchatka Peninsula the distance is only about 350 miles.

However, Kiska lies some 700 miles from the major United States naval base at Dutch Harbor. If the Japanese could maintain in force positions between the two places, American communication to Siberia would be intercepted.

Stands Out

Of all the anomalies of the present war, none stands out more strikingly than the peace existing between Japan, fighting with Germany against the United States and Great Britain, and Russia, fighting with the United States and Great Britain against Germany. June 11, London announced a 20-year Anglo-Russian pact of mutual assistance, while Washington disclosed that full American-Russian understanding had been reached in talks between President Roosevelt and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotoff on creating a second front in Europe in 1942. But neither announcement said anything about Russian aid against Japan.

Pay Bill Going to President After Editorial Correction

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Legislation to provide financial assistance for dependents of soldiers and sailors and stating a Congressional policy that the selective service should "not break up the institution of the home" was held up temporarily on Capitol Hill for an editorial correction to be made by a concurrent resolution, after which it will be sent to the President.

The following tables show the old and new monthly base pay and allowance schedules:

Pay

Grade	Old	New
Privates and apprentice seamen	$30	$50
First-class privates and second-class seamen	36	54
Corporals and first-class seamen	54	66
Sergeants and third-class petty officers	60	78
Staff sergeants and second-class petty officers	72	96
First or technical sergeants and first-class petty officers	84	114
Master sergeant and chief petty officer	126	138
Second lieutenants and ensigns	125	150

(A private now receives $21 monthly for his first four months, $30 thereafter, and $40 after one year in service.)

Nurses' base pay would be raised $20 monthly, to $90, for those with less than three years of service, and $5 monthly, to $135, for those with more than nine years of service. As in the case of the Army and the Navy, the base pay is exclusive of additional pay for longevity.

Rental Allowance

Rank	Old	New
Second lieutenant with dependents	$40	$60
Without dependents	40	45
First lieutenant with dependents	60	75
Without dependents	40	60
Captains with dependents	80	90
Without dependents	60	75
Majors with dependents	100	105
Without dependents	60	90
Lieutenant colonels with dependents	120	120
Without dependents	80	105
Colonels with dependents	120	120
Without dependents	80	105

Higher ranks unchanged except for $25 increase for Brigadier General and Major Generals without dependents.

(Similar provisions for naval officers of corresponding rank.)

For all officers entitled to allowances for food, the daily single ration is increased 10 cents, to 70 cents daily.

Hungarian Group Backs Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Executive Committee of the Movement for Independent Hungary, expressing the views of many Americans of Hungarian origin and supported by a wide section of the Hungarian-language newspapers in the United States, has issued a declaration, "unreservedly condemning" the Budapest Government and unequivocally pledging support to the United States in its newly declared war against Hungary.

The declaration contains the following statements:

"After the declaration of a state of war with the United States by the Nazi-dominated Hungarian Government, the Movement for Independent Hungary issued a Proclamation on Dec. 13, 1941, taking an unequivocal stand on the side of the democracies arrayed against the Nazi aggressors.

"Fully in accord with President Roosevelt's views, the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Hungarian people, unreservedly condemns the Hungarian Government for having aligned Hungary with the enemies of democracy, contrary to the wishes and the noblest traditions of the Hungarian people.

"We deeply sympathize with the Hungarian people, who have been forced to become the unwilling instrument of a ruthless and callous foe of freedom, decency and human dignity.

"We once again call upon all citizens of Hungary to give unstinted support to the victory of the democracies, which can alone restore Hungary to her rightful place among free nations."

A message similar to this was broadcast directly to the people of Hungary by the Independent Hungary Movement here.

Women Want 'Skim' In Milk Title Held

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Legislation to redefine dried skim milk under the Food and Drug Act was advocated before the House Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday by spokesmen for the dried milk products industry, but was assailed by other witnesses as an attempt to break down the food and drug laws.

W. S. Moscrip of St. Elmo, Minn., President of the Twin Cities Milk Producers Association, declared that the bill to eliminate the word "skim" from the definition of dried milk would provide a more accurate and truthful description of the product and help overcome public prejudice associating the word "skim" with "an inferior product."

Two representatives of the Federation of Women's Clubs, however, argued the definition advocated by Mr. Moscrip would mislead the consuming public and undermine the protection of the Food and Drug Act.

Eastman Kodak Hangs Out 'Help Wanted' Sign

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 17 (AP) Because of constantly increasing war production, Eastman Kodak Company—for the first time in history—is displaying a "help wanted" sign.

Extension of facilities, which the company seeks to operate on a three-shift daily basis, necessitated the call for additional workers, a spokesman said.

India's Time For Choosing Course Here?

NEW DELHI, India, June 17 (AP)—Jawaharlal Nehru, influential leader of the All-India Congress Party, said today that "the situation in India is becoming intolerable," but warned that, despite Tokyo's promises, the Japanese, if victorious, would only continue "India's subjugation."

"We cannot carry on as impassive spectators," he declared. "Other deeds are necessary."

Mr. Nehru, the still powerful Mohandas K. Gandhi and other influential men in the Congress Party have been conferring at Wardha on whether they can further their goal of Indian independence by helping or hindering Britain's war effort.

Although some reports have described Mr. Nehru and Mr. Gandhi as not in full accord on what should be done, Mr. Nehru described his views as closely approximating those of Mr. Gandhi. Maulana Abul Azad, President of the All-India Congress, and Mr. Nehru have disagreed on many points with Mr. Gandhi. Some observers say Mr. Nehru and Mr. Azad also disagree between themselves.

All are agreed on one aim—independence from British rule. But a major issue is whether to attempt to shake it off immediately or to defer a showdown until the menace of Japanese invasion has abated.

Mr. Gandhi's contemplated course is another big issue. He has announced intentions of launching a new movement to be "felt by the whole world" and certain "to engage British attention" even if it perhaps does not interfere with British military operations.

Until recently Mr. Gandhi has been minimizing the danger from the Japanese, but lately he has publicly moderated somewhat. Observers expressed belief either that Mr. Nehru had persuaded him to revise his public position or that his own sampling of Indian sentiment has convinced him there was stronger antagonism to Japan than he had suspected.

Moreover, Mr. Nehru and others have disclosed they are placing considerable reliance on American opinion to compel the British to give them independence.

Colonel Perrin Nominated A Brigadier General

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Col. Edwin S. Perrin has been nominated to be a brigadier general and will become the Army's youngest general officer.

Col. Perrin, whose home is in Custer, S. D., was born Oct. 15, 1905, a few months after the Army's present youngest general, Brig. Gen. Laurence S. Kuter. Colonel Perrin is serving overseas, an official said.

Paris Police Force Dancers To Begin Farm Work

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 17 (AP) — Paris police swept down on swank Champs Elysées dance places June 13 in the first official move against the dance craze of the Parisian younger set since the armistice.

Those who could not prove they were working or studying were requisitioned for farm work.

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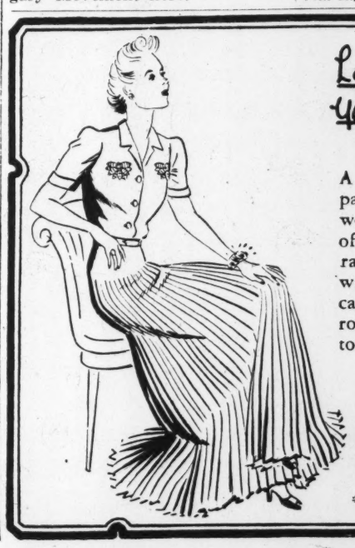

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Big Job for Corner Groceryman To Keep Housewives Informed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The corner grocer, who is probably closer to the housewife than any other merchant, is going to have a big job on his hands during the coming months. In discussing war-time merchandising problems, delegates to the National Retail Grocers Association meeting in convention here were informed that they will not only be expected to do a lot of explaining to housewives but that they will also have to do a careful job of policing their own businesses to abide by increasing government regulations.

The grocers learned that it will be up to them to tell housewives that coffee supplies are limited because there are not enough ships to bring supplies from Latin America nor enough to bring tea from China and India and that tuna fishing waters off California, Hawaii, and in the Mediterranean are dangerously infested with Axis submarines. They will have to explain to housewives why they can't expect any more of the ready-to-serve meals in cans, and it will be up to them to supply recipes and suggestions so they can do things the "long way."

When all canned baked beans are gone from their shelves, they wil have to persuade Mrs. Smith to "bake her own" by telling her how and by selling her dried beans, molasses, and a piece of pork. As more and more canned goods disappear from their shelves it will be up to them to educate their customers in the use of dehydrated foods which will gradually begin to appear on the market.

In the exhibit hall of the convention were many evidences of the steps being taken by the grocers to train women in war-time marketing methods. Signs for shelves which usually hold jams, jellies, candies, candy and icing mixes, and other sweets, read "Out—Will be Back Later when There's Some Sugar to Spare." Red, white, and blue banners proclaim that hoarding is unpatriotic, and urge conservation of greases and fats. Shopping bags have returned to popularity and bear such phrases as "Carry On America," "I'm Carrying My Packages for Victory," "Bring this Bag with You—Save Tires, Gas, Oil, Paper."

Howard Tropical Worsted Suits

Coat and Trousers

$21.75 ALL ONE PRICE

No Charge for Alterations

The lighter weight all wool fabric in Howard Tropical Worsted suits will make you feel great. Thousands of minute pores in the fabric permit your body to emit excessive body heat . . . that's why they're cool and they're smart, too, because they're tailored as well as our year 'round suits. Don't procrastinate . . . get a light weight Howard Tropical today or tomorrow and be comfortable all summer long.

When you purchase on Howard 10 Pay plan you pay $1 service fee.

Suggestions for Father's Day Gifts!

Sport Coats
In Shetlands, Flannels and Tweeds . . plaids, herringbones and diagonals $16.50

Leisure Coats
Made of soft textured wool in plain colors and two-tone effects. A great value at $12.50

Spun Rayon
SPORT TOGS $9

Sport Slacks $7.75 & $8.75 • Spun Rayon Slacks . . $6

HOWARD CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

Open Every Evening

New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1600 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 258 East Fordham Rd. • Brooklyn . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton Street 1558 Pitkin Avenue 1772 Pitkin Avenue Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Avenue • Jamaica . . . 163-20 Jamaica Avenue Flushing . . . 39-09 Main Street • White Plains . . . 186 Main Street Newark . . . 82 Market Street • Jersey City . . . 320 Central Avenue Paterson . . . 160 Market Street • Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market Street 1511 Chestnut Street 5th and South Street • Upper Darby, Pa. . . . 67 South Front Street • Boston . . . 605 Washington Street 342 Washington Street • Worcester . . . 104 Front Street Providence . . . 200 Weybosset Street • Syracuse . . . 325 South Salina Street • Pittsburgh . . . 233 Fifth Avenue • Chicago . . . 222 So. State Street 6345 So. Halsted Street 11121 So. Michigan Avenue

New Aircraft Carrier at Fore River Yard to Bear the Name of Lexington

Secretary Knox Accedes To Request of Ship Workers

War Activities in New England

New Carrier Named Lexington—Less than 12 hours after a telegram signed by 23,000 Fore River Shipyard workers was sent to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, asking that the new carrier rapidly approaching completion in the Quincy yard be named the Lexington to replace the "gallant ship" lost in the Coral Sea battle, came word that the request had been granted.

"Your telegram is nothing less than an inspiration," the Secretary of the Navy telegrammed back. "I am more than pleased to grant your request and give the new carrier the name of Lexington.

"I know that, inspired by this action which you yourselves suggested, every man employed on the construction of the new Lexington will contribute his maximum effort to its speedy construction and commissioning.

"Each one of you will be conscious that he is working for the replacement of a gallant ship which contributed to a great victory. I feel sure that, under this inspiration, you and your associates will reduce to the very minimum the number of days it will take to finish this craft and put this ship into the fleet."

Originally scheduled to be commissioned as the U. S. S. Cabot, the new ship's keel was laid last July. Launching is now scheduled for August or earlier. Another ship of the same class to be built later will be given the name Cabot, Secretary Knox said.

Army Seeking Glider Pilots—Glider pilot training opportunities have been opened wide by the War Department and its rewards increased, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Corps Area, said today.

Under the new regulations, with eligibility requirements drastically lowered from the original plan both in physical standards and in previous experience, there will be two groups of men taking glider training, the General said.

One group, he said, will include men who have had previous flying or glider experience. They will be made staff sergeants on flying pay, which means approximately $108 a month in addition to their food, clothing, housing, medical and dental care, and $10,000 in life insurance. This group will be given five weeks of training on the Army's new fleet of gliders, and selected graduates of the course will be commissioned as second lieutenants.

The other group will include active men in the same age bracket as the first group, 18 to 35, but without previous flying experience. Men in this group will first be given five weeks of training in flying light planes. They will then go into their five weeks of glider pilot training, also becoming staff sergeants and eligible for commissions.

New Boston Ordnance Deputy Chief—Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, has assumed his duties as Deputy Chief of the Boston Ordnance District succeeding Col. James S. Crawford, who has been called to the Iowa Ordnance Plant in Burlington, Iowa. Until his assignment to Boston General Lewis was stationed in Washington where he served as special assistant for production, Industrial Service, Office of the Chief of Ordance. General Lewis graduated from West Point in 1910, the Army industrial college in 1929, and from the Army War College in 1939. He served in France with the Engineering Corps, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, A. E. F. and was awarded the Purple Heart of the United States.

Ordnance Contracts Up—Contracts for Army Ordnance procurement in the Boston Ordnance District totaled $362,571,898.91 in May compared to $307,427,046.90 in April, the district office has announced. This represents an increase of 17.92 per cent and in terms of dollars amounts to $55,144,851.99 or just slightly less than eight times the amount paid for the territory of Alaska in 1867.

Army Needs Auto Mechanics—Automobile mechanics for civilian jobs in the Army Quartermaster Corps are urgently needed, the manager of the Boston office of the United States Employment Service announced.

"Applicants must have had at least three years' paid experience in the repair of passenger automobiles and light delivery trucks, disassembling and overhauling engines, transmissions, clutches, rear ends and other assemblies on automobiles," the manager stated. They must be able to replace worn or broken parts, grind valves, adjust brakes, align wheels, and perform other duties incident to automobile maintenance and repair." Citizenship is required. All qualified persons are urged to report at once to the Boston Office of the Employment Service at 9 Beacon Street, between 8:30 and 5:30 weekdays, and 8:30 and 12:30 Saturdays.

Walter M. Hatch, Inc.
ANNOUNCE
The arrival and sale of their last shipment from China of
ROSE MEDALLION DINNERWARE

Offered at 10% discount
from regular prices, as listed herewith.

PLATES:—
6" $13.50 doz.
7½" 18.00 "
8½" 21.00 "
9½" 25.00 "
10" 30.00 "

CUPS and SAUCERS:—
3¾" Inside decoration $25.00 doz.
3¾" White inside 21.00 "
A. D. Coffee 2" 15.00 "
Large Coffee 2¾" 21.00 "
Covered Bouillon 3¾" 35.00 "

BOWLS:—
4" $1.25 ea.
4½" 1.75 "
5" 2.00 "
6" 2.50 "
7" 3.25 "
10" 9.00 "

PLATTERS:—
10" $4.00 ea.
12" 6.00 "
14" 8.50 "
16" 12.50 "

3 PC. TEA SETS:—
Teapot, Sugar and Creamer $11.00 and $12.00.

Deduct 10% from above prices.
Sale ends June 27th or earlier as stock is exhausted.

Buy now for your own future needs and for wedding and Christmas gifts. There will be no more of this lovely ware at any price until long after the war is over.

Chg. Accts. Solicited. No C.O.D.'s

Walter M. Hatch Inc.
HOTEL STATLER BOSTON

Air Line Travel Made Available To Civilian Use

Air line travel and cargo space has been made available to civilians under new regulations effective June 20 issued by the Military Director of Civil Aviation, it was announced today by W. Nelson Bump, traffic manager for American Airlines. Under the new ruling civilians may use any space not required by priority passengers and cargo and American Airlines will accept requests for reservation on all flights from civilians.

Priorities will be issued only for urgent passenger and cargo transportation and major inspection trips by the highest officials, Mr. Bump said.

This ruling also obtains over other air lines serving other parts of the country.

All priorities for air transportation come under the Chief of Transportation Service, Services of Supply, who will appoint a local priority officer in all large cities to issue air transportation priorities to members of the military services and to civilians engaged in essential war work.

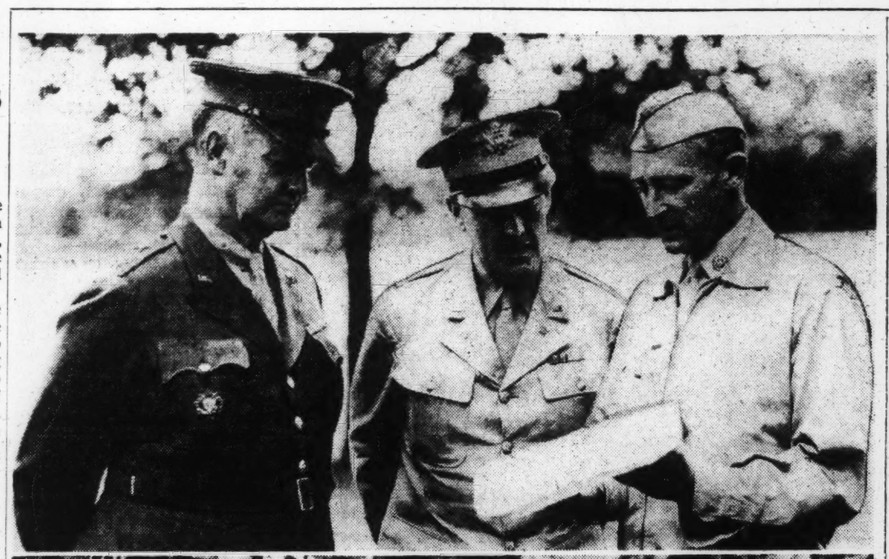
Sharp Reduction In Auto Fatalities Laid to Speed Cut

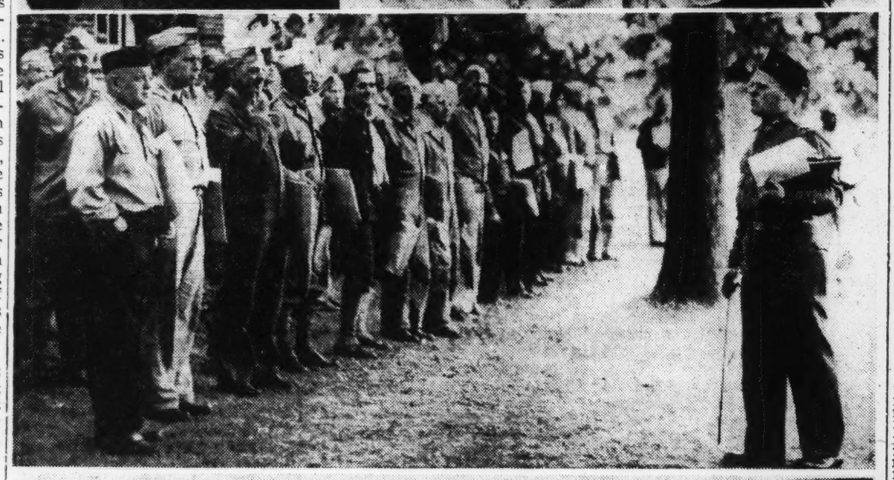
The 40-mile-an-hour automobile speed limit established to force conservation of rubber and gasoline today was credited with bringing about a sharp reduction in motor accident fatalities during the first five months of this year.

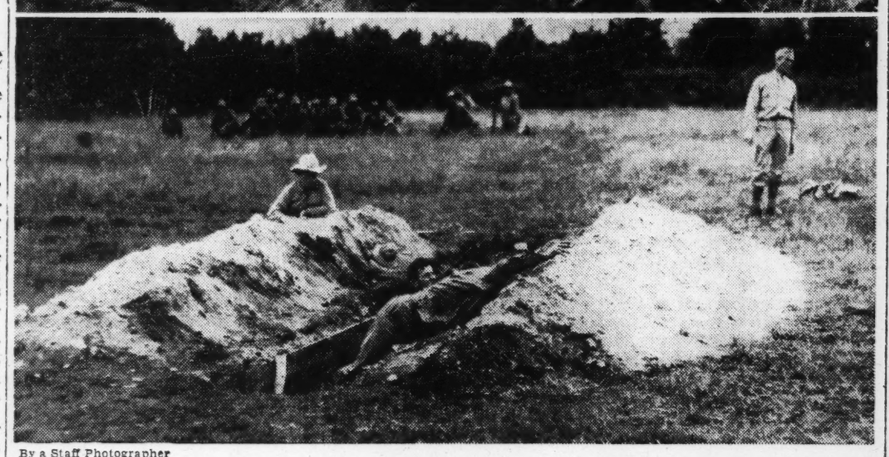
Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, chief advocate of slower speed to save lives, stated that during the first five months of 1942 a total of 215 persons were killed in motor accidents compared to 264 in the corresponding 1941 period.

Also he revealed that the May, 1942, toll of 36 persons was the lowest for the month of May in the Registry's history. Last year the May total was 45.

"This reduction, without question, is the result of the 40-mile speed limit established by Executive Order of Governor Saltonstall," Mr. Goodwin said. He insisted that the tremendous amount of military motor travel in Massachusetts makes up for the 9,763 fewer registered vehicles on the highways and the decreased civilian automobile travel.







By a Staff Photographer

First Guerrilla Warfare School

At Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., the First Corps Area Tactical School for State Guard officers is in session this week. Top: Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Corps Area Commander (left), gets a report from Lieut. Col. John K. Howard, commandant of the school (right), while Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, Washington, is an interested listener. Next below: Maj. J. R. Hall of the Boston University Department of Military Science lectures on compass reading. Below: Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Adjutant of the Massachusetts State Guard, seated on stone wall, and Capt. Lispenard B. Phister, reading compass, and Lieut. William R. Gilman put their instruction to work. Bottom: Members of Co. D, 709th Military Police Battalion demonstrate throwing of hand grenades from "slit" trench.

Mintemen of 1942 Show Their Tactics

Continued from Page 1

bility of mechanized and motorized armies to contend with, Guardsmen are receiving instruction in delaying and harassing tactics and in the building of road blocks.

Among the instructors at the Tactical School, most of whom are United States Army officers, is Bert Levy, veteran volunteer fighter with the Loyalist Army in Spain, and author of "Guerrilla Fighting," held by military authorities as one of the best books on the subject.

R. W. Spiers, Boy Scout Executive from Walpole, Mass., is instructing the Guardsmen in some of the fundamentals of scouting which should enable them to sustain themselves for an indefinite period in the out-of-doors.

The Guardsmen's day begins at 6:30 when reveille is sounded. At eight o'clock the first lectures or field exercises begin and continue throughout the day until 9:30 in the evening. In addition to these movies are shown on such subjects as "Infantry Hasty Field Fortifications," "German Parachute Troops," "Operations at Night," and "Use of Cover and Concealment." Final session of the school will be held Saturday.

It is expected that similar schools will be held for State Guardsmen in other sections of the country in view of the importance placed on this type of training by military authorities and the success of the First Corps Area school.

June 22 Named Aid-to-Russia Day

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today designated June 22 as Aid-to-Russia Day, following a request from President Roosevelt.

"This day is the first anniversary of the attack on Russia by Nazi Germany, and it is well to acknowledge its importance in a public way," the Governor stated.

"In Massachusetts, we are drawing together many of the relief agencies for the purpose of making joint rather than separate appeals for funds. As evidence of this, the United Nations Relief Fund, Inc., held a Flag Day benefit in the Boston Garden last Sunday. Next Monday, June 22, might, therefore, be regarded primarily as a day of memorial celebration and tribute to the courageous Russians who are checking the Nazi onslaught."

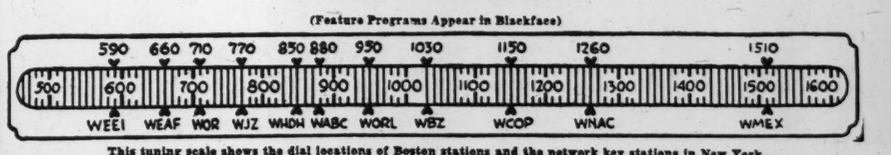
Portland Officer On Air Missing List

Pilot Officer William Joseph Keough, son of Mrs. T. J. Keough, of Portland, Maine, was officially reported missing after air operations overseas in a casualty list just released by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Mrs. Keough was paid tribute last week on the occasion of Boston's fete to a party of visiting War Heroes. She was the guest of a local newspaper, and personally met the heroes. Said one of them: "It's a surprise to us how many of the fliers who are shot down return to safety eventually."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum: sk....	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Against the Storm"...	First baseball game:	Dance Matinee .....
3:15	H. Marble, News ..	"Prescott Presents" ...	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Braves-Cincinnati Reds.	Dance Matinee .....
3:30	News; Snapshots ..	Chick Harris' Orchestra.	Pepper Young's Family..	Baseball Interviews ..	Dance Matinee .....
3:45	"United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway.	"Right to Happiness" ...	Second baseball game:	Dance Matinee .....
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Talk; Music	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Dance Matinee .....
4:15	Victory at Home..	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": serial..	nati Reds	Dance Matinee .....
4:30	Children Are People	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Second baseball game:	Dance Matinee .....
4:45	Press News	Music; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Dance Matinee .....
5:00	Musical Camera ...	Afternoon Symphony ...	"When a Girl Marries"...	nati Reds	Dance Matinee .....
5:15	Musical Camera ...	Afternoon Symphony ...	"Portia Faces Life"....	Braves-Reds game	Dance Matinee .....
5:30	Songs; Music	"Flying Patrol": drama.	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie; Music.	Wanderer of Wasteland .	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk ....
6:00	News reports	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Sport reports .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News....	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Town Crier; News .....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today".	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory.....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or...	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World.....	"Date With a Disc"....	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	Ed. C. Hill: Power-	"The Lone Ranger":	Caribbean Nights: music	"Red Ryder": drama....	Sherman Freeman's Or.,
7:45	House: Orchestra..	drama	Frontline Headlines ...	"Red Ryder": drama....	U. S. Army Program ...
8:00	Nelson Eddy; or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News..	Jose Dominguez' Orch..
8:15	chestra; chorus ..	Kelly, m. c.....	Man": dramatic sketch	Claude Wickard: Inflat'n	Irish Music .....
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Sumner Welles: United	Drama Shop .....
8:45	Hersholt; News ...	night": dramatic sketch	House": orchestra	Nations Mass Meeting.	Drama Shop .....
9:00	Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, News...	Pages From the Classical
9:15	"Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street.	Shore; orchestra	News	Album .....
9:30	Ransom Sherman;	Cab Calloway's Quiz....	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Pass in Review": Army	Classical Album .....
9:45	comedy; music	Orchestra; Jingle	dramatic sketch: orch..	entertainment	Classical Album .....
10:00	Moments in Music:	"Three Thirds of the	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports .....
10:15	"Sally"	Nation": drama	Musical Knowledge	'Industrial Ohio Valley'	Pete Herman's Orch....
10:30	Dramatization	"America Marches On".	Kay Kyser's College of	Robert Trendler's Orch.;	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad".	Musical Knowledge ...	songs; comedy	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	Paige's Orchestra	News; Sports	News	Jose Dominguez' Orch....
11:15	Archibald MacLeish	News; Fishermen's News	Music You Want.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Bob Chester's Orchestra.
11:30	Rideout; Orch. ...	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	Music You Want.....	"Tune Up America":	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	News Service	interviews; music	Day's End: News .....

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Newscast	Music; News	News	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious Service; News.	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Adrian O'Brien: music	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	News report .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	and time	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie": News	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	Carl Moore's variety	Music of Many Lands..	"Morning Toast": Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews..	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	program; News	Newscast	and Posey	Ruth Moss, Interviews...	Conrad-Ditmar Music ..
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue .	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum...	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15	"Scarlet Letter" ..	Breakfast Club	Funny Money Man.....	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30	Berle Ives, songs ..	Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	"At the Console".....	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live"...	Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Air Express Music.....	"Bess Johnson"	John Peel, talk	Studio speaker .....
10:15	American Stories ..	Helen Hiett, News.....	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother": sk...	Club News	"Help Mate": drama....	Choir Loft	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45	WEEI Food Fair....	Favorite Hymns	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Dramatization	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor...	"Second Husband": sk..	"The Bartons": sketch..	New England Cupboard..	"The Esquires" .....
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Australian News	Organ Recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	"John's Other Wife"...	"Road of Life": sketch..	"Yankee House Party":	Dance Orchestra .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill".....	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, News.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Italian Melodies	Judy and Jane: sketch..	Eleanor Early, talk	Circle C Ranch Boys....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Quiz Show	News Service	Gene and Glenn.....	Italian Melody .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Farm and Market Facts.	"Bouquet": music	Musical Roundup: Orchid	Italian Melody .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	War Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News Service	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang.....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	"Hollywood and Vine":	Sketches in Melody....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Words and Music" .....
1:45	"Road of Life"...	vocalists; commentators	News Service	Cedric Foster	Singing Strings .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	'Light of the World': sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program .....
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	Keith Bennett's Orch....	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Musical Roundup; News	Victory program .....
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music.....	"The Guiding Light": sk.	School of the Air.....	Ruth Gevalt, songs.....
2:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's News	Hymn Recital	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Music: recordings
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	New York at Detroit	Dance Music: recordings
3:30	News; Hollywood ...	Chick Harris' Orchestra.	"Pepper Young's Family"	baseball game	Dance Music: recordings
3:45	Jobs for Victory ...	'15 Min. from Broadway'	"Right to Happiness" ...	Telegraphic Reports:	Press Control; Orchestra
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Joseph F. Timilty.....	'Backstage Wife': sketch	New York at Detroit	Dance Music: recordings
4:15	Interview	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	baseball game	Dance Music: recordings
4:30	Studio Speaker	"Four O'Clock Tunes"..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Music: recordings
4:45	Press News	4 O'Clock Tunes; News	"Young Widder Brown"..	New York at Detroit ..	Dance Music: recordings
5:00	Musical Camera:	Afternoon Symphony ...	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Dance Music: recordings
5:15	Jean Collins: orch.	Afternoon Symphony ...	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Dance Music: recordings
5:30	Songs: Jay Wesley.	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	'Wanderer of Wasteland'	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News Service .....
6:00	News comment	War Headlines; Sports..	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Sports comments .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs...	News; War Commentary	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports; Town Crier ....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Soldiers' & Sailors Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music'l Rend'zv's	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory.....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World.....	"Date With a Disc"....	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30	"Maudie's Diary":	Civic Production	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Confidentially Yours"..	Rodgers & Hart Tunes.
7:45	dramatic sketch	Frontline Headlines	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Inside of Sports"...	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"Tintypes": Joe Rines'	Frank Morgan, Fanny	American Opera Festi-	Dance Music .....
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Orchestra	Brice; guests; orchestra.	val: Deems Taylor's	Price Control; Songs....
8:30	Jim Backus Show:	"Sur Les Boulevards"..	The Aldrich Family:	'The King's Henchmen';	"Songs of the Range"....
8:45	com'dy; songs: news	Raymond Clapper, News.	dramatic sketch	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	Negro Spirituals .....
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news....	"Pages From the Classical
9:15	teur program	"Should the Draft	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	Album": records.....
9:30	"Big Town": drama	Age Be Lowered to	Borge; orchestra; Music	'Americans at the	Classical Album .....
9:45	"Big Town": drama	Eighteen?"; Jingles ..	Maids; guests	Ramparts': music-drama	Classical Album .....
10:00	"First Line": de-	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Gram Swing..	News report .....
10:15	fense program ...	Swing Parade	guests; orchestra	"Roch. at War"; Spkrs.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	America Marches On...	"Your War": drama.....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., talk..	Griff Williams' Orch....
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad..	"Your War": drama.....	Ted Weems' Orchestra..	Guy Lombardo's Orch....
11:00	News; News Analysis	Dance Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Rideout; Music ...	News; Fishermen's News	Music You Want.....	J. B. Priestley: recorded	Henchmen" .....
11:30	Master Works of	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	Music You Want.....	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music; Orchestra .	Guy Lombardo's Orch...	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: News.....

Root Is Elected As Prohibition Committee Head

The Rev. E. Talmadge Root of Somerville was elected chairman of the Massachusetts Prohibition State Committee at a meeting of the organization held last night in the Boston YMCA.

The other officers, all re-elected, include W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Secretary; Guy S. Williams of Worcester; First Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Katharine L. S. Goddard of Newton Highlands, Second Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Mabelle M. Groves of Newton Center, Treasurer.

At the meeting the committee laid plans for an attempt to prevent William H. McMasters, perennial minority party politician, from representing the prohibition movement at the November State election. Mr. McMasters had himself nominated for Governor at a prohibition party convention. Regular prohibition movement leaders, at another convention, nominated a list of State office candidates, all persons long connected with the prohibition organization.

Mr. McMasters has filed a protest with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, against the latter list.

The Prohibition State Committee is planning similar action against Mr. McMasters. The State Ballot Law Commission will determine which faction will represent the party at the polls.

Summer Courses For Hub Adults

Scheduling two summer sessions with no vacation between terms the Boston Center for Adult Education will offer 30 "victory courses for industrial and military training."

Courses include camouflaging and naval architecture. There will be a continuation of the spring course on shipdrafting, given by Lieut. Kenneth S. Brown, U. S. N.; one on production by Kenneth Johnson, director of plant procedures at the Raytheon Company; one on Time and Motion studies (to help save waste effort in production) under Mr. Johnson and D. T. Carmichael, School of Business Administration, Boston College; one on Nomographic Charts, methods of saving time in industry, by Douglas P. Adams, instructor in graphics at M. I. T.; writing of reports, or learning to prepare concise, interesting and accurate accounts of business, industrial and scientific projects, by Edward F. Perry, instructor in English, M. I. T.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Thursday, June 18
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Court Sentences Race Track Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 17—A sentence of three-and-one-half to five years in State Prison was given recently to Alfred A. Bligh, former guard at the Dighton dog track, by Judge Felix Forte in Superior Court here, after Bligh had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging larceny from the Taunton Greyhound Association.

Of the original amount of $51,529 reported stolen by Bligh, who was taking the money to a bank when he absconded, $43,500 was said to have been recovered.

The former race track guard was returned Sunday by Fall River police, who brought him from Reno, Nevada, where he was apprehended several days ago stepping from a San Francisco train.

Todays' FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—The King's Men.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
5:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:30 p. m.—Caribbean Nights.
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, Organ.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—First Baseball Game, Boston Braves-Cincinnati Reds.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Second Baseball Game, Boston Braves-Cincinnati Reds.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Round-up.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Disc."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—Claude Wickard: "Inflation."
8:30 p. m.—Sumner Welles: "United Nations' Cause."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Ohio Valley Blackout.
10:30 p. m.—Robert Trendler's Orchestra Songs; Comedy.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up America!" Dave Rose's Orchestra.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Moniter (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Ramblers with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—6:55 p. m.—News analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Canada Calls from London. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time.) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time.) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.

Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—10:55 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Fourth Act of "Carmen." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

ON THE AIR Today

	A.M.
Second Husband	11:00
Amanda of Honeymoon Hill	11:15
John's Other Wife	11:30
Just Plain Bill	11:45
	P.M.
Easy Aces	7:00
Mr. Keen	7:15
The Lone Ranger	7:30
Quiz Kids	8:00
Manhattan at Midnight	8:30

WHDH
850 Kc.
THEY'RE ★ BLUE NETWORK PROGRAMS

Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—N. H. Has Its Financial Problems

'My Gal Sal' And 'Tripoli' To Hold Over

New films are in prospect this week at the Paramount and Fenway and the State and Orpheum. Current programs are to continue at the Keith Memorial, Metropolitan, and Keith Boston. The Fine Arts closed last night for the summer.

* * *

At State and Orpheum

"Tortilla Flat," which will head the program at the State and Orpheum starting Thursday, is a film version of John Steinbeck's story, with Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, and John Garfield as the principal players. Victor Fleming directed. Among the supporting players are Frank Morgan and Akim Tamiroff. According to reports in New York much of the original material has been dropped.

The companion feature will be "Fingers at the Window," a melodrama about a murder mystery with Lew Ayres, Laraine Day, Basil Rathbone, Walter Kingsford, Miles Mander, and Charles D. Brown among the players.

* * *

'Rings on Her Fingers'

Two first-run films are scheduled to arrive Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway. "Rings on Her Fingers," which is the featured item, stars Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney, with Laird Cregar and Spring Byington in the supporting cast. The story is a complicated romance about a girl who helped to fleece a man out of all his money and then fell in love with him and married him. Reuben Mamoulian directed.

"Murder in the Big House," the companion feature, is a mystery melodrama about the murder of a man who had already been condemned to execution. Faye Emerson, Van Johnson, George Meeker, and Frank Wilcox are among the players.

* * *

Continuing Films

Programs which will remain for another week include the following:

Keith Memorial—"My Gal Sal," with Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton, and Carole Landis; and "The Night Before the Divorce," begin a second week today.

Metropolitan—"To the Shores of Tripoli," with Maureen O'Hara, John Payne, and Randolph Scott; and "The Remarkable Andrew," with Brian Donlevy, William Holden, and Ellen Drew, begin a second week Thursday.

Keith Boston—"The Gold Rush," Charles Chaplin's film in revival; and "The Falcon Takes Over," with George Sanders, begin a second week Friday.

Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon

In "Mrs. Miniver," prospect for the near future at the State and Orpheum.

Double-Bass Concerto at Pops

Georges Moleux, double-bass player, appearing as soloist at the Symphony Hall Pops, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, last night, gave his hearers some moments of entertainment such as few of them probably ever enjoyed before, and may not soon have again, unless his enterprise happens to start a musical fashion. Mr. Moleux, using an instrument of four strings, said to be tuned a tone higher than the rule, took part in a presentation of the Concerto for Double Bass and Orchestra by Dragonetti, the contemporary of Beethoven, responsible, by the record, for a certain passage of grumbling low notes in the Scherzo of the Fifth Symphony.

The bashful double bass so seldom shows itself alone on the stage that few persons have much idea of its tone quality and its capacity for execution; and as to whether the tall-standing figure of a sound mechanism can say much for itself when given the right to speak, hardly anybody has been able to find out. But now, with Mr. Moleux championing its cause, the big fiddle becomes known and familiar. It has, indeed, considerable to say, even if nothing so profound as might be imagined, and if nothing wondrously exalted, either.

The especially desirable thing is that a concerto for double bass be written within strict bounds of form. Three movements suffice; no scherzo is necessary, since the whole thing goes much in the comedy vein anyhow. As for the man Dragonetti, he seems to deserve credit for good judgment, and to deserve the honor of having his concerto revived, too, having designed his work for double bass and orchestra with brevity and point. He composes not so much with individuality as with taste. For the second movement of the work he devises themes which run in the mood and manner of the romantic song of his time, as though he had studied in the same school as Schubert. He writes at the end of an era rather than at the beginning of one, which is the difference, perhaps, between being original and being conventional.

But whatever may be said of the music, high praise should be bestowed on Mr. Moleux for bringing back a past day and to the Pops Orchestra and its conductor for the interest they showed in the revival.

W. P. T.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will include "My Favorite Blonde," with Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll, and "Two Yanks in Trinidad."

Egyptologist Is Honored By Art Museum

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts opened a memorial exhibit yesterday in honor of George Andrew Reisner, eminent Egyptologist and head of the Museum's excavations in Giza.

The exhibit, arranged in the rotunda, looks unimpressive to the casual visitor, consisting as it does merely of half-a-dozen or so of the books Dr. Reisner wrote plus a modest-size slate sculpture of King Mycerinus and two goddesses, which was one of the rarest items uncovered by Dr. Reisner's excavations.

However, this exhibit hints at thrilling and unequalled achievement in a career which began in 1895 and ended only a few weeks ago with his passing.

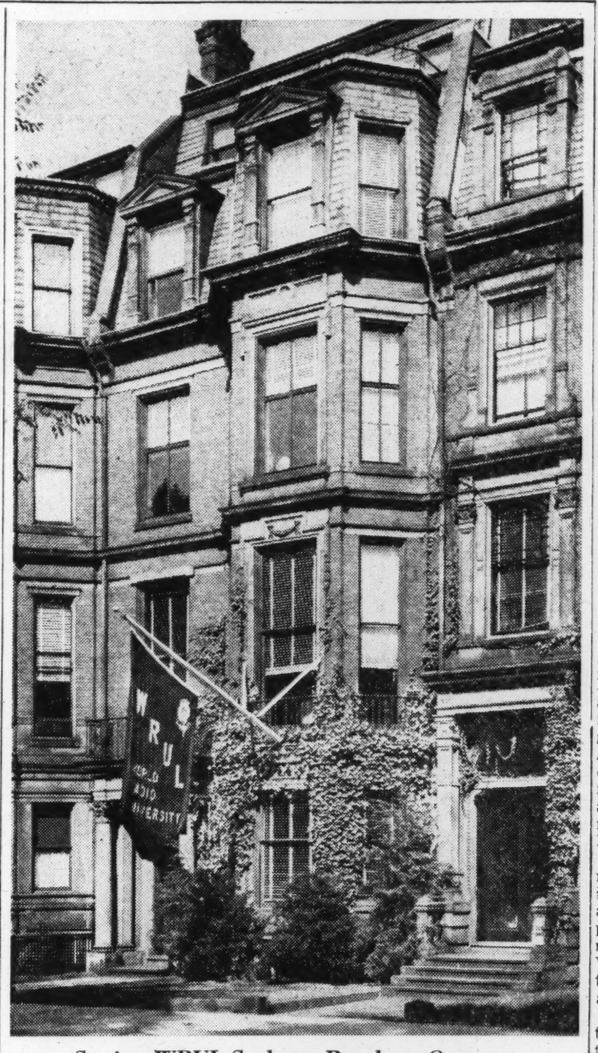
George Andrew Reisner, a graduate of Harvard University, was a thorough man. He established what archeologists now take for granted as the only proper methods of systematic excavation and record-keeping. It was Dr. Reisner, with his infinite capacity for detail, who inaugurated the practice of keeping a diary during the progress of an excavation, of keeping photographs of every smallest step in the work, of maintaining an "object register" and a "photograph register" of every item, and of accompanying the excavating work with maps, plans, and sectional drawings so complete that every last detail was, in the end, available to the student or the museum for future reference. By the time an excavation had been completed by Dr. Reisner, the material for a book concerning it was all done, except for details of checking, verifying, and publishing.

It was Dr. Reisner's belief that the archaeologist had not only the task of uncovering the past, but the duty of recording his findings in book form. The books on exhibit are examples of what he did. His books total 13, and at the time of his passing he had completed material which will eventually be published as another book.

The bit of sculpture which is included in the memorial exhibition represents the highest achievements in Egyptian art of the Fourth Dynasty of the Old Kingdom—its date is 2580 B. C.—a period so clearly revealed by Dr. Reisner's work that archaeologists now have a fairly detailed picture of the political, economic, and artistic life of Egypt at that time.

Dr. Reisner lived for more than 30 years near the scene of the Giza excavations, in the shadow of the Pyramids, with his wife and his daughter, Mary. Both Mrs. Reisner and her daughter, who had become considerably versed in Egyptology themselves, have returned to this country since the outbreak of the war, and are living in Lafayette, Ind.

The memorial exhibition will continue through July 18.



Station WRUL Seeks to Purchase Quarters

Boston's radio station WRUL, the only American short-wave station owned and operated by a private, noncommercial foundation, opened a drive this week to enable it to purchase its present quarters at 133 Commonwealth Avenue. The station moved into the new building last fall, and was ready for action when war came to the United States at Pearl Harbor. The station's fundamental work is that of bringing daily truthful news and encouragement to the peoples of the occupied countries of Europe and knowledge and understanding of America to its allies of the United Nations. In order to widen the station's program work and to reduce overhead, plans are under way to purchase the building. According to Allan Forbes, Chairman of the station's executive committee, $16,000 is needed, of which $5,160 already has been raised.

Boston Families at the Top In the Purchase of Fresh Fish

Bostonians like their fish fresh. This was disclosed in a detailed survey of fish retailing in 56 cities, conducted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and made public today.

During a one-week period in the spring, 425 Boston families were surveyed by the Government agency, the results of which showed that 70 per cent of these families purchased fresh fish in that week; 19 per cent canned; 5 per cent cured; 3 per cent oysters, and the remainder other fish.

This phase of the survey showed that no other city among the 56 stood so high in the percentage of fresh fish purchased in the one-week period.

Annual consumption in Boston was estimated in the survey to be 30.4 pounds of all fish products by each person. This was divided as follows: 26.7 pounds fresh fish; 2.4 pounds canned, and 1.3 pounds other fish.

Only one other section of the "eastern third" of the United States—the territory in which the 56 cities involved in the survey are located—showed a higher fish consumption per person than Boston. That was the Norfolk-Portsmouth, Virginia, area where the estimated annual consumption was 46.8 pounds for each person.

Two factors were found to be associated with cities having the largest fish consumption—proximity to a major commercial fishery, and the presence of a large Negro population—according to the Government survey.

In all, a total of 9,849 stores were surveyed in the 56 cities. The study disclosed that retailing of fishery products was essentially a sideline activity excepting in a relatively few stores. Less than 45 per cent of the stores handled fresh fish regularly. About 70 per cent of the stores surveyed sold less than $30 worth of fish a week.

Dandelions for Rubber

Sweden is to study the possibility of cultivating and utilizing the Siberian dandelion for production of latex rubber, the Department of Commerce says.

Proposals for Needed Funds Await End of the Fiscal Year

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 17—Following numerous requests for information on the State's present financial status and a concrete plan for handling the State finances during the next fiscal year, Gov. Robert O. Blood has informed his Executive Council the information will be available as soon as the records for the fiscal year ending June 30 can be assembled.

New Hampshire's budget is drawn up every two years. The budgets under which the State will operate until June 30, 1943, were passed by the Legislature in the spring of 1941.

Things, of course, have changed since then. Increased demands have been placed on a number of State departments and several sources of revenue have been cut or threatened by the war.

Leave of Absence

There is a difference between leaving the employ of the State of New Hampshire for duty in the armed forces and for employment in war industries, as far as the granting of leaves is concerned. A regular State employee, whose employment is not for a term, definitely may receive a leave of absence for the duration of his military service, according to legislation enacted in 1941.

But the Water Resources Board recently granted a leave of absence to its Chief Engineer, Richard J. Holmgren, who has taken a position of supervision over a large naval construction project in the West. Governor Blood says that this leave, and any similar leaves are entirely without legal standing.

As Mr. Holmgren did not enter the armed forces, it is pointed out that the leave is simply a gentleman's agreement between him and the present members of the Board, who have the authority to rehire him if they wish. If the membership or sentiments of the Board should change, there is nothing binding, it is pointed out.

Ice Cream Cones

Here's good news for lovers of ice cream cones. Dealers cannot boost the price or decrease the volume or quality from that which existed in March. This news comes from the State OPA organization. It seems that some dealers have been boosting the price of ice cream cones a cent or two or have been reducing the volume. The consumer who finds that he has been charged a higher price than that which prevailed in March may sue for three times the amount of the damages, or $50, whichever is the larger amount.

Clemency Sought

New Hampshire's Governor and Executive Council have been receiving many requests from residents of the State to clear them of court records in order that they may obtain government jobs or join the armed forces. Within the last few weeks the Governor and council have given complete pardons to men to take war jobs, join the Army, avoid deportation, or enable a man to become a naturalized citizen. Attorney General Frank R. Kenison has informed the council that these requests may be expected to increase in number. And he has suggested that the Governor and council should restrain themselves and vote such clemency only to really deserving cases.

American Legion

The New Hampshire Department of the American Legion in its annual session has postponed action on taking in soldiers of World War II. The Legion has also called for stronger State legislation to enforce saluting of the flag, with particular reference to Jehovah's Witnesses. It was recommended that police departments be granted more direct supervision over enforcement of observance of the national emblem.

Another resolution calls for the barring of textbooks written by Prof. Harold Rugg of Columbia University. It was pointed out that Professor Rugg's theories contend that the present capitalistic system of this country has become obsolete and should be replaced with a more socialistic order. The Legionnaires also adopted a resolution discouraging the practice of sacrificing war relics for defense metal junk.

SURPRISE DAD ON FATHER'S DAY

load his camera with new KODACOLOR ROLL FILM

SNAPSHOTS IN FULL COLOR with any popular-size camera! That's the miracle of Kodacolor Film. No special attachments required. Stop in for a roll . . . today.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.
88 BROMFIELD STREET and HOTEL STATLER, BOSTON

Wickard to Give Radio Talk Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Excerpts from Jerome Kern's "Sally" will be presented in "Great Moments in Music" tonight. Jean Tennyson, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor; and Robert Weede, baritone, will be the singers. George Sebastian will conduct, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

America's manpower will be the subject dramatized in "Three Thirds of the Nation," BLU-WHDH, 10 p. m.

Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, will speak on the farmer's role in "Fight Against Inflation," MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, will speak from a United Nations mass meeting in Baltimore. His subject will be "The Cause of the United Nations," MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Archibald MacLeish is to speak from Chicago on "Mobilization of American Spirit and the American People," CBS-WEEI, 11:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"George Washington Slept Here," by Kaufman and Hart. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"This Thing Called Love," by Edwin Burke. Starring Michael Whalen. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

Navy Night

"Jack Tar," March ..... Souza
Overture to "Zampa" ..... Hérold
"Molly on the Shore" ..... Grainger
Fantasia, "Carmen" ..... Bizet
"Natchez on the Hill" ..... Powell
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Selection, "Showboat" ..... Kern
Mosquito Dance ..... White
Salute to our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge

Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2, 5, 8:05. "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:10, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway—
"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent and Dennis Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 10. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston and Kay Francis, 1:10, 4:35, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—
"Primrose Path," Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan—
"To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

Modern—
"Read the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Orpheum—
"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9:05.

Paramount—
"In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland, George Brent, Dennis Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:50. "Always in My Heart," Gloria Warren, Walter Huston and Kay Francis, 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8.

RKO-Boston—
"The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. "The Falcon Tages Over," George Sanders and Lynn Bari. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:04, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, John Wayne and Raymond Massey. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Observe Flag Day." "March of Time—Second Episode. India's War Effort." "Photographing Rocky Mountain Big Game." "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood." "Training Animals for Picture Work." "Gloucester and Its Fishing Industry," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Adele Mara. 1:45, 5:10, 8:30.

Telepix—
"March of Time — India at War." "Superman." "Rio Rito's Musical Revue," "Rocky Mountain Game." "Oddities and Whimsies," "West Point Cadets," 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-lux—
"Suicide Squadron," 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15. "Girl from Alaska." Jean Parker and Ray Middleton. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "The Invaders," Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey and Laurence Olivier. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Man in Her Life," Loretta Young and Conrad Veidt. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2. Evenings Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 3:40, 9:50. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:59, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 5, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.
Cleveland Circle: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 2, 8.
University: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 2:40, 5:50, 9:05. "March of Time." 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan. "Hayfoot," William Tracy and James Gleason. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Our Russian Front," "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman Square: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUUARE—Egleston: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:21, 8:13. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2:08, 7, 9:55.
Park: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston, Walter Brennan and Anne Baxter. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 3:07, 5:38, 8:09. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 1:43, 4:14, 6:45, 9:16.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. Continuous from 2-11.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. 3, 8:45. "March of Time." 2:40, 8:25.

LYNN—Open-Air-Theater: "International Lady," George Brent and I. Massey. "Flying Cadets," Edmund Lowe. Dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey.
Maplewood: "Call out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 2:50, 8:35. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 3:25, 7:10, 9:50.
Strand: "Jungle Book," Sabu. 3, 9. "Don't Get Personal," Harry Langdon. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:45, 4:46, 7:47. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, 3:23, 6:23, 9:23.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Close Call for Ellery Queen." Continuous from 1:30-11.
Medford: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. Coninuous from 2.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt, Ann Ayars. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf." Warren William and Ruth Ford. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:45. Continuout from 6:15.
Broadway: "Mr. V," Leslie Howard. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and Lupe Velez. "All that Money Can Buy," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Honeymoon in Bali," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 2:09, 7:54. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 3:50, 9:35.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "New Wine," Ilona Massey. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Keep 'Em Laughing," Jack Benny and Patsy Kelly. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy and James Gleason. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 4:11, 6:30, 9:50. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 2:15, 8.

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North Atlantic Pact Proposed As United Nations Strategy

Continued from Page 1

Nations. Naturally they would also be useful later for commercial air and sea transport as well. Thus there would be a genuine mutual basis for the treaty, big nations offering armed forces as their contribution to security, and smaller nations providing needful naval and air bases as well as essential strategic co-operation with the large powers in advance so as to eliminate the possibility of their being overrun by Germany.

Some link would be provided in the proposed treaty with Russia, which, however, might not be signatory to the pact but would enjoy use of some bases.

As far as can be ascertained officially here, this proposed North Atlantic pact is not yet a subject of normal negotiations between diplomatic chancelleries. But it is being ardently advocated by several smaller North Atlantic nations, who see no reason why the example set by Britain and Russia shouldn't be followed by other allies.

A significant point is that the idea appears to have sprung up almost spontaneously and it seems to foreshadow a whole series of regional pacts destined to implement the Atlantic Charter in a practical way until such time as a general security system allows these separate agreements, as provided in the Anglo-Soviet treaty, to be merged into a broader and more permanent international set-up.

'Vast Production Team' Needed

TORONTO, June 17 (CP)—Paul Goulet, Associate Director of National Selective Service, has described absentee management, wastage of materials, and rejection of products as "serious brakes" on production and declared the remedy must be found by joining management and labor into a vast production team.

Because of wartime expansion of industry, Mr. Goulet told the Canadian Transit Association, the "boss" often became preoccupied with "front-office" work and a gap grew between him and his men.

"I say it is imperative that the gap be closed, that the management get closer to the men and the men be given some method of getting closer to the management," he said. "A joint management-employee committee can study means of boosting production, improving service and eliminating waste and loss."

Urging recognition of the "human factor" in production, the speaker said improved employer-employee relations could not be entirely solved by appointing a personnel manager. It was also management's own job.

Mr. Goulet outlined steps taken to train men as personnel relations officers by providing courses at several Canadian universities, but warned that personnel managers must have the support of management. Improved personnel relations could not be obtained "by merely paying lip service to an idea and then giving it insufficient or no support at the plant."

American Ships Carrying Egyptian Cotton Cargoes

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 17 (AP)—Reappearance of United States merchant ships in Eastern Mediterranean ports is steadily boosting Egyptian cotton exports to the United States.

Shippers at Alexandria, the world's third largest market, disclosed that 80,000 bales had been dispatched to the United States

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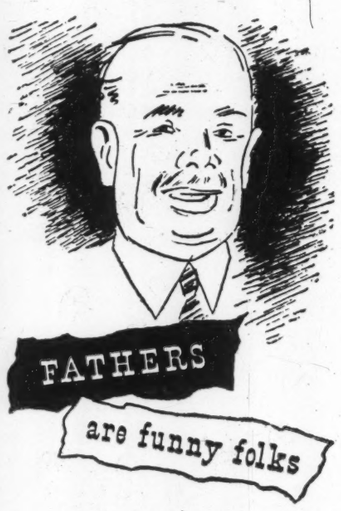

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

U. S. Air Power Turns Tide for Allies in Mediterranean?

Continued from Page 1

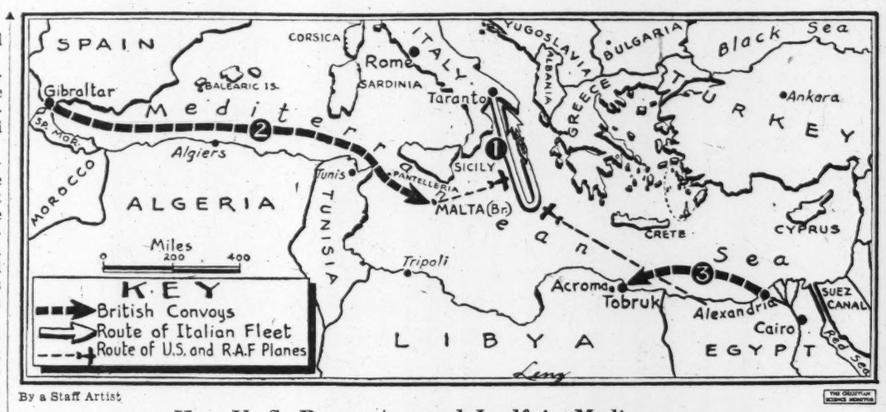
steadily at that line with tanks and artillery.

The commentator said the Germans, for the moment, were in the favorable position of having superiority in numbers of tanks and antitank guns.

Three weeks of intensive fighting were said to have depleted the strength of United States-built General Grant tanks which the British had at the outset, thus forcing the British to fall back on older-type reserve tanks described as no match for the Mark Fours which Marshal Rommel's forces have thrown into action.

Some sources expressed the belief that the supplies landed at Tobruk might include the necessary weapons to enable the British to counterattack and perhaps regain damaged but repairable tanks which they left behind in withdrawing from the Knightsbridge area and their El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line.

Tanks and truckloads of infantry of both sides were reported engaged in heavy fighting between Sidi Rezegh, 25 miles southeast of Tobruk, and El Adem, 18 miles south of Tobruk. Axis forces were believed to have been reinforced by a new column which moved up to this area Tuesday.



By a Staff Artist

How U. S. Power Asserted Itself in Mediterranean

1. Italian naval force ventured out of Taranto but was forced to turn back by punishing blows of American Army bombers and Royal Air Force planes. 2. Path of eastbound British convoy carrying reinforcements to Malta which ran a gantlet of Axis bombs. 3. Path of westbound British convoy from Alexandria, Egypt, with supplies for besieged Libyan port of Tobruk.

Mediterranean

While Cairo sources were revealing the extraordinary Succession of hits scored by American land-based Army bombers on two Italian battleships in the Mediterranean, British quarters in London said the Italian naval force which had set out from Taranto was forced to turn tail and run with its 2 capital ships ablaze, a 10,000-ton cruiser and 2 destroyers sunk, and 2 destroyers and 2 cruisers damaged after a combined American and Royal Air Force assault on Monday.

The RAF followed up alone on Monday night and penetrated a smokescreen to hit one of the battleships again, a Cairo communiqué announced.

The Italian naval force did not sight the Tobruk-bound convoy it had set out to intercept, British sources said.

This convoy and another bound from Gibraltar for Malta, got through with needed supplies, although "at considerable cost," primarily from Axis air attacks, said a London official statement which described the convoy operation as "a limited success."

Maj. Alfred F. Kalberer, commander of the American flight of Consolidated B-24 Liberator bombers, a former civil airline pilot from Lafayette, Ind., described his assignment as "like shooting fish in a barrel." At an Allied airdrome in the Libyan Desert, he said that all the American planes returned to their bases.

Back at the desert airfield where his planes are based, Major Kalberer paid tribute to his pilots and planes for a performance which he said "went as smoothly as a commercial air flight."

He disclosed that the American bombers flew to the attack so high the crew used oxygen; that a British observers accompanied each Liberator; that the Americans reached the scene first and attacked before the British planes arrived; that the Italian fleet was prevented from even coming within range of the convoy it set out to attack; that the two damaged Italian warships were left so hard hit that they probably would require repairs which would take four to five months.

14 Planes Destroyed:

The RAF announced that at least 14 Axis planes were definitely destroyed in the over-water fighting and that many more were so badly damaged they probably were unable to get home.

The four-engined Liberators were the only American fighting forces specifically mentioned as participating in the four-day struggle to get the convoys through.

Nothing was said in London to confirm speculation that United States warships might have escorted the convoys, nor did Italian or German communiqués mention them. An unofficial German report of Tuesday said a United States battleship probably was involved.

The extent of the shipping losses was not disclosed. The BBC said announcement would be withheld "until their revelation can no longer help the enemy."

In delivering their first blow in the Mediterranean war Monday, the American airmen first concentrated on the Italian battleships, hitting one 20 times and the other 15.

In addition, they set one cruiser afire and damaged a destroyer.

An RAF communiqué from Cairo, announcing American participation in the fight for the first time, said the Americans and RAF torpedo planes accounted in all for one heavy Italian cruiser and 2 destroyers sunk, and 2 battleships, 2 cruisers, and 2 destroyers damaged.

Work With RAF

Reports from the Middle East indicated that American pilots and planes were fighting at present within the framework of the RAF while gaining experience, but that later they would operate as an entirely separate force sharing assignments with the RAF.

Sources in London acknowledged the hazards of supplying such a base as Malta but emphasized the necessity of braving them.

"If Malta was neutralized by the enemy or in his hands," a London source said, "The Axis supply supply problem in North Africa would be a comparatively simple one."

Both British convoys, steaming from Gibraltar and from Alexandria, Egypt were reported attacked heavily by shore-based aircraft from Axis bases in Sardinia, Sicily, Pantelleria, Crete and Libya.

There were indications the Axis knew the convoy from Gibraltar was leaving and it was shadowed by long-range reconnaissance planes almost from the beginning of the voyage.

When it came within range of Axis bases, high-level bombers, dive-bombers and torpedo planes attacked.

London circles said the convoy was "covered to some extent by our aircraft," but said they did not know whether a British aircraft carrier was present.

Italian communiqués of Monday and Tuesday, possibly containing six duplications, listed 3 British cruisers and 3 destroyers sunk and 20 other warcraft and merchantmen damaged in 48 hours of fighting at the week end.

Sinking of 6 warships and 6 merchantmen and damaging of 21 other vessels was reported Tuesday by the German High Command, which said these were in addition to "the already reported Italian successes" in the Mediterranean.

Russian Front

In disclosing details of the fighting around Kharkov, Russian dispatches said Soviet counterattacks had forced the Nazis to abandon several lines in one sector where they tried to dig in to new positions.

Russian dispatches also told of other Red Army counterattacks in several other Kharkov sectors.

The battle for Sevastopol appears to be centering around an important highway against which the Germans launched masses of troops, tanks, and planes in six vain assaults.

Advices received in Moscow said the Germans also attacked the southern defenses of Sevastopol five times only to be repulsed in every case.

The Red Army, dispatches said, still was holding Balaclava, the fishing town 7½ miles south of Sevastopol made famous by Tennyson's poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," which occurred during the Crimean War.

More than 400 Germans were killed, two tanks were captured, and an enemy defense position was occupied in a Bryansk sector, the Soviet Information Bureau said, reporting a gain in that region southwest of Moscow for the second successive day.

Meanwhile, persistent Russian efforts to regain a foothold on the Kerch Peninsula of the Crimea were disclosed in Berlin. The German High Command announced that Soviet forces had made four attempts to land since they were driven from the Peninsula four weeks ago, the latest with six boats Monday night. Coastal artillery fire sank one of the boats and turned back the others to the Caucasus, the High Command said.

In commenting on the fighting around Sevastopol, the Nazis said German and Rumanian siege armies had "largely extended" their breaches in the Russian defense system and had thrust deep new wedges into the fortified lines, but were meeting "bitter resistance" and difficulties of terrain.

Fort Siberia, one of the important defense bastions, was said to have been stormed and other strongly defended heights and fortifications on both flanks of the defense system were reported captured in heavy fighting.

Soviet Ties Tighten To U. S. and Britain

By the Associated Press

Moscow, June 17

Russian interest in the United States and Great Britain is flowering as a result of their war aid and their latest agreements with Russia.

The closer ties of the three nations have been emphasized by these developments:

Two new editions of English grammars have been put on sale at news stands.

The library of the Foreign Languages Institute opened an exhibit of the works of the English writers, Galsworthy and Shelley.

News reels of British anti-aircraft defenses are being shown to loudly applauding movie audiences.

The Culture and Rest Bureaus have instituted a series of lectures for children on the history of the United States and Great Britain.

On United Nations Day June 14, Allied colors were flown and the press gave prominence to the occasion.

Sinkings

The two ship sinkings in the Caribbean announced today by the Navy bring the known total of ships sunk to 274 in the Atlantic and adjacent waters since Pearl Harbor.

It also brought to 10 the number of ships announced lost this week.

Survivors of the medium-sized Panamanian and small Honduran ships—latest victims reported—were brought to an east coast port.

The Navy said Tuesday that one of the two ships torpedoed off the Virginia shore was sunk but that the other was towed into port.

The double attack occurred Monday under the eyes of beach crowds who watched bombing planes, a Navy blimp, and half a dozen surface craft drop bombs and depth charges in an effort to sink the marauder, the fate of which was not announced by the Navy.

All but one of the crew of the sunken ship were saved and the entire crew of 62 in the damaged vessel reached port on their own craft under tow.

Striking in the Gulf, an Axis submarine sent to the bottom another medium-sized United States ship, and while 30 survivors made port safely 14 seamen were killed, including four members of a naval gun crew who perished at their guns.

Sinkings announced this week stand at nine, two more than the announced total in the Eastern Pacific since Pearl Harbor.

'Bailing' U. S. Pilot Clocks Rip Cord Time

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, June 17

Lieut. Walter Gallaher, American fighter pilot in Australia, bailed out of his plane at 25,000 feet over Port Moresby, and calmly consulted his watch to count the seconds before pulling his rip cord at 20,000 feet.

This was recounted last night in a Melbourne radio broadcast heard by Columbia Broadcasting System.

Lieutenant Gallaher's plane was hit during a "dogfight" with Japanese Zero fighters, and the pilot had to jump, with a strong wind blowing, he realized he had to delay opening his parachute for several thousand feet to avoid landing in the sea.

Closing himself while hurtling through the air for 5,000 feet, Lieutenant Gallaher pulled the cord, and by manipulating the shroud lines managed to land in the middle of a jungle. His plane crashed five miles away.

Australia

Japanese bombers tried again Tuesday for the fourth successive day to score an air blow against the far-northern Australian port of Darwin and again achieved little to repay their costs. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced.

Although the Japanese sent over waves of 27 bombers on three of the four days, the Allied headquarters communiqué each time has described the damage as "slight" or "negligible."

The Japanese have lost 13 bombers and fighters to six fighter planes lost by the United Nations in the forays.

Aleutians

The Army and Navy have remained silent on the progress of fighting in the Aleutian area, where American planes are reported to have sunk a Japanese cruiser and damaged a carrier and six other vessels of the enemy invasion fleet.

It was pointed out in Washington that foggy weather and poor flying conditions frequently have interrupted American attacks on Japanese landing parties at Attu, most remote of the Aleutian chain.

China Front

Before abandoning Shangjao, important station of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, to the Japanese, the Chinese High Command in Chungking said, 8,000 casualties were inflicted on the invaders, in an all-day battle.

Shangjao, 50 miles within Kiangsi Province, fell Monday to the Japanese column which has driven westward along the railway from Chekiang Province seeking a junction with a second force driving eastward from Nanchang, western terminus of the line.

With the fall of Shangjao, the Chinese admitted that the gap between the two Japanese columns has been cut to 50 miles.

Sanguinary fighting in the streets preceded abandonment of the city, the Chinese communiqué asserted.

The Japanese reported the gap reduced to less than 50 miles as a result of a further advance west of Shangjao. Their western column was said to be at Keweiki, 50 miles west of Shangjao.

The Chinese communiqué said Chinese defenders of Kiangsi now were attacking fiercely the flanks of the Japanese columns and had recaptured several points.

RAF Raids

Eight British bombers failed to return from Tuesday night's Royal Air Force offensives against the Ruhr and Rhineland regions of Germany, according to the British Air Ministry's official account of the operations.

The Air Ministry disclosed no details of the attacks except to say that operations included mine sowing in enemy waters.

The size of the raiding formation apparently was average, British observers said, appreciably below the scope of the 1,000 plane attacks upon Cologne and Essen, May 30 and June 1.

The Berlin Radio reported seven bombers had been downed during attacks, described by DNB as nuisance raids, upon several places in Western and Southwestern Germany.

Libya

Continued from Page 1

always attacking with a weapon heavier than the object of attack, the chief German weapon against British tanks has been an 88mm. gun on a mobile chasis. It fires a high-velocity armor-piercing shell capable of knocking out any tank in this desert. It has great accuracy and a range superior to the General Grant's 75mm. The German strategy has been to set up guns at night, well camouflaged, and to keep them silent in order not to betray their position until British tanks come well within range. Then they open up with a withering fire. The Germans presumably have only a few of these guns which are responsible for the heaviest British losses. If these could have been destroyed, it might have altered the entire course of battle.

Heigh-ho, Off to Work We Go —Except If We're in Congress

Continued from Page 1

of green carpet stretching emptily behind. It was an unfair picture because the hearing had received no publicity. But in a sense it represented the present situation. Congress is still at work, many of its members are conscientiously attending sessions and hearings, but the public has largely forgotten Congress, except when it is unpleasantly reminded by X-cards or pension bills.

Congress is frequently criticized for not taking a stronger role in the war effort. But critics do not realize what war does to a legislature, in contrast to the Executive. When war bills are presented they are passed almost automatically, as a matter of course. No one is going to stint appropriations for armies and battleships these days.

The old political bickering is under cover. That is a sign of the times, too. It represents what the public demands, the putting aside of partisanship during the emergency. Special legislation is pretty much shelved, too, and there is not the emphasis on domestic issues with which Congressmen are familiar. War calls for experts and technical men, and Congress can't do much except take the lead from the Army and Navy.

Headline Hiatus

Furthermore, the front pages are largely closed to Congress. Headlines are of the Coral Sea, Mediterranean or the Kharkov front. Nevertheless, a number of committees have made loyal and thorough investigations, and have saved the Government millions by scrutinizing war contracts, or examining war policies.

Where Congress seems to fall down is in giving the public an intellectual lead on basic matters of policy. Congress itself seems to be so lost in details that it is unable to comment on the outstanding issues in tones sufficiently firm and resonant to focus national attention. Congress is busy looking after minor details, important in themselves, like the interests of civilians. In seven open congressional hearings scheduled today, for example, three deal with rubber needs and one with copper.

The great speeches that direct the attention of the nation to the postwar problems or the reasons for fighting in a world on fire are not, for some reason or other, being made inside the halls of Congress today; they are being made outside, by Vice-President Wallace, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Milo Perkins, head of the Board of Economic Welfare, and others.

Congress has two big specific duties to perform before it adjourns for its summer recess. It must formulate the tax bill and pass appropriation bills.

Reluctant Tax Bill

The tax bill is making slow progress. It is before the same House Ways and Means Committee that had recommendations from the Treasury last December and has had this bill since March. It will not be out of committee for another 20 days.

So far the House committee has whittled down the original Treasury recommendations at nearly every point. The bill is about $2,000,000,000 less than the Treasury recommended. Nevertheless it is the biggest tax bill in history.

The House committee has done a conscientious job, but has done it in the same old slot process, disregarding the war needs. Mr. Roosevelt recommended that certain non-controversial increases be passed immediately, so that the war-pressed Treasury could get immediate benefit of additional revenues. The House committee has declined, even though the inflationary threat is constant.

This failure to adjust itself to war conditions is one of the real criticisms of Congress. Almost nothing shows such lack of planning as taxes. This condition still persists, even with war taxes raised to unbelievable levels.

Ring-Around-a-Rosy

The tax bill follows the old cumbersome process. First the Treasury experts prepare a reasonably balanced program for the House Way and Means Committee.

The committee works on it six months and sends it to the House.

The House rewrites it and sends it to the Senate.

The Senate Finance Committee rewrites it and sends it to the Senate.

The Senate rewrites it and sends it to conference. In conference disputed matters are compromised and it goes to the President.

The President signs it.

The present tax bill may not be passed until fall at this rate. At no point in the protracted procedure will House, Senate and Treasury representatives sit down officially together to cut through red tape and eliminate duplicating motion. Efforts to get a balanced bill that precisely fills the Treasury needs are difficult under this hit-or-miss procedure.

House delay is one reason why the Senate meets these days only to recess again for three-day intervals. When the tax bill reaches the Senate, the House will start recesses in turn.

Taken together these are some of the reasons why Congress has little to do, ho-hum, because there's a war on.

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Italo-French Position Nears Showdown

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to a broadcast by the German Radio "Italy and France have made arrangements concerning a common planning of the economic development of their North African territories." "In this way," the broadcast continued, "production will be increased in both the Italian and the French colonies, and all unsound competition will be eliminated."

This, it is highly probable, is the opening wedge in an attempt to settle Italy's newly revived demands on France. A gradual "edging" of Italy into the control of some French colonies, such as is suggested by the Berlin Radio dispatch, would seem less likely to stir- up- active opposition by the French people. In any event it would seem that the French-Italian situation is moving steadily toward a showdown.

[A recent Associated Press dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, declared that Italy's new demands for territory from France have produced an upsurge of anti-collaborationist sentiment in France in which the veteran military leader, Gen. Maxime Weygand, is taking an active part. General Weygand, it was said, seeks particularly to prevent the handing over of Tunisia to Italy.]

Change in Italian Press

The Italian press—for some time past, relatively friendly toward France—has once more become violently anti-French. The papers clamor for Italy's share of the French booty—not later but now. An Associated Press dispatch even mentioned an Italian note to Vichy demanding immediate cession of French territories—possibly Nice, Corsica and Tunisia. Vichy has so far remained silent; yet, there can be no doubt that M. Laval's position is badly shaken and the German broadcast would seem to indicate that he has agreed to make immediate concessions to Italy.

Italy's demands, however, prove the total break-down of Hitler's "New Order" in Europe. Much as we may all sympathize with the French nation faced with new and graver hardships, we must realize that the Franco-Italian conflict is a symptom that the very basis of Hitler's political system is crumbling.

Mussolini as much as Laval is a prisoner of his own demagogy. He has completely failed to fulfill his promises of easy victories and rich booty which would improve the living standard of every Italian. The Italians have been beaten on every battlefield, and Italy's economic position is worse almost than that of any other European country.

Heavy Italian Losses

Italy today is German-occupied territory, and Italians dislike for the Germans increases week after week as hundreds of Italian youths are sacrificed on the eastern front. The war has become increasingly unpopular in Italy; Mussolini, foreseeing his downfall, is playing his last card. If Hitler, in exchange for fresh Italian divisions in Russia, permits Mussolini to occupy part of French territory, the disarmed French will probably not be able to offer effectual resistance, although any sort of resistance would be embarrassing to the Axis at this time.

M. Laval tried to persuade the French that he was better suited than anyone to make a bargain with the Axis. He told them that he alone was in a position to defend the integrity of French territorial possessions, both at home and abroad. M. Laval has failed.

Since his coming to power both Madagascar and Martinique have passed into the hands of the United Nations. Nor has he obtained any concessions from his German masters. Should Hitler give a free hand to Mussolini it will mean a slap in the face of his French gauleiter.

At the news of Italy's demands, Laval hurried to Paris to confer with his German friends. Yet, it remains highly doubtful that he will be able to prevent Mussolini from gaining his demands, either openly or secretly. Even if Vichy were prepared to offer Hitler the French fleet, the Nazis may still be unwilling to stop Mussolini's game. Hitler needs manpower, not ships, to fight his battles on the Russian Front; for increased manpower he must look to Italy, for the French are totally disinclined to march under German orders.

Collaboration at Stake

An Italian occupation of French territories would remove the last remnants of pro-Vichy feeling in France. It would demonstrate, beyond the slightest shadow of doubt, the complete breakdown of the policy of collaboration. Even many of the pro-German collaborationists would be deeply shocked. Italy's armistice conditions had been much less drastic than those of the Nazis. With the exception of the city of Mentone, Italion forces occupied no French territory. Public opinion in France remained anti-Italian for a while, but early ill-feeling lost some of its intensity. The French began to understand that Italy as well as France had lost this war. Some French right-wingers even cherished the dream of a Latin Union, composed of France, Italy and Spain, a combination of powers which might act as an intermediary between the belligerent nations. Again, these "realists," as they liked to call themselves, have been proved to have been most unrealistic. The first Italian soldier to set foot on French soil will open an abyss that cannot be bridged until the Axis nations are completely defeated.

However, not only Laval's collaborationist and Pétain's defeatist policy will prove illusive, for if Hitler does permit Mussolini to impose his terms on conquered France, the implications are that the Axis itself is in desperate need of immediate and spectacular successes.

To improve a bad situation on the Russian front, Hitler needs fresh Italian troops. To allow Italy to occupy parts of France will link it more closely to the Axis cause. At the same time, Hitler must realize that in doing so he is destroying the last hope of winning the French people over to his political system.

The eyes of the German people likewise will begin to open, for even the most naïve must begin to wonder whether Nazi propaganda lied when it stated that all Europe was hailing Germany's "New Order." Germany's political system is one of force and can be maintained by force only.

And some Germans might remember the historical anecdote that has been credited to everyone from Metternich to Bismarck, "You can do everything with bayonets—except sit on them." There is nothing new about Hitler's so-called order: It is the same age-old system of force, spoils, and violence which many a conqueror has tried, only to march to his inevitable doom.

The United Nations, in their continued efforts to defeat Hitler militarily, may be cheered by the thought that today Hitler is forced to abandon his plan for European domination. In order to prevent the breakdown of his system of alliances Hitler has been forced into a day-to-day policy. Both the Franco-Italian and the Hungarian-Rumanian conflicts are sure signs of serious internal conflict within the Axis camp.

Food Waste Brings Severe Punishment

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 17

The Official Journal is to publish a decree today providing penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment and 5,000,000 francs (about $115,000 at the last official exchange rate) for persons who voluntarily permit foodstuffs to perish.

Those guilty of the same crime through negligence will be liable to penalties ranging up to three years' imprisonment and 100,000 francs (about $2,300) fine.

Laval Under Test

BERN, Switzerland, June 17 (AP)—Pierre Laval, French Chief of Government, is making a determined drive to send more and more French workers into German industry, so more German workers can be freed for military service.

Recruiting of French workers has now been extended to Unoccupied France for the first time. The Government announced several days ago that 1,300 French industries had been shut down.

M. Laval apparently hopes by intensifying his efforts to provide more labor to regain German favor for his modified program of collaboration.

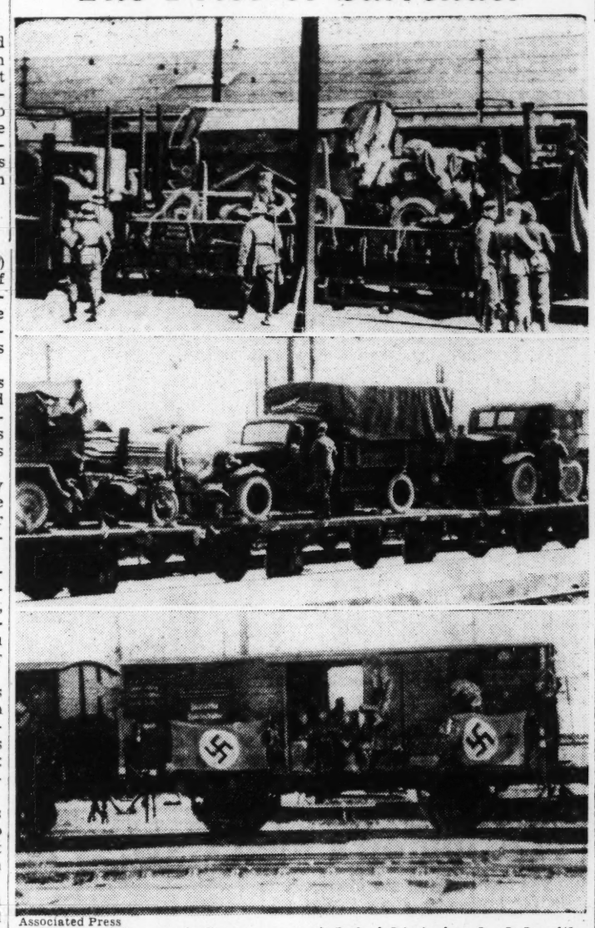
Germany has remained noticeably cool toward M. Laval's accomplishments to date. As a result, Jacques Doriot, editor of the pro-Nazi Paris newspaper Le Cri du Peuple, apparently is in greater favor.

M. Laval admitted openly his break with M. Doriot in a luncheon speech June 13 in Vichy. He criticized M. Doriot's frequent attacks on the Vichy Government and said: "He never would get into Unoccupied France."

This rupture, it is believed, is what prompted Marshal Pétain to declare to French legionnaires that he and M. Laval walked hand in hand.

Apparently, in accordance with Marshal Pétain's wishes, M. Laval is attempting to collaborate with the Nazis to a degree which will not create a complete rupture with the Allies or completely satisfy the Germans.

The Price of Surrender



Associated Press

These pictures of German-operated freight trains loaded with trucks and supplies for use on the Russian front, and with Nazi soldiers, were taken near Paris by American newspapermen aboard a diplomatic train running from Bad Nauheim to the French-Spanish border.

Pétain Admits Rise of French Unrest

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 17 (AP)—"Discontent is growing," Chief of State Marshal Pétain admitted today in a brief broadcast to the French people on the second anniversary of his suing for peace with Germany.

The Marshal said, however, that he hoped to realize his country's salvation "even after my death."

"Frenchmen," he began, "on June 17, 1940, at the tragic hour of the armistice request, I summoned you to silence your anguish so as to hearten only your faith in the destiny of your country.

"A year later, on June 17, 1941, I declared to you that the trail would be long and hard. Today I cannot speak to you in different terms."

He went on to say, "I do not at all hide from myself the feebleness of the echoes my appeals have met with . . . the workman suffers—and his enforced passivity cannot be taken for resignation; the peasant grows impatient."

Marshal Pétain admitted also "the all-too-real deficiencies of the State," but said individuals likewise were to blame "if sometimes discontent is growing, if anger is rumbling."

He insisted nevertheless that "the weariness, the neglect, the reproaches have not disheartened me. . . ."

Refraining from mention of the international situation or French politics, the Marshal castigated profiteers and "the vile powers of money."

He concluded with one of his first public references to his own mortality:

"Chase doubt out of your spirits, dear friends, and if you can banish bitter criticism from it, stop to think of the Chief who loves you and who for your sakes still stands up under the storm. . . .

"He should like to do still more for you. Let him at least on this second anniversary of one of the cruelist dates in our history make you share the great hope which still animates him for the salvation of our country, which he asks God that he may be able to realize even after his death.

"Long live France!"

French in Third Year Under Nazi Masters

By the Associated Press

France began its third year of servitude under German military masters today.

Late at night just two years ago, his trembling voice barely rising above the crackling of a Bordeaux thunderstorm, Marshal Pétain told his country: "I made contact with the adversary last night, asking him as soldier to soldier to seek with me the means to stop the fight."

Thus did the Commander in Chief of all French armed forces—the same who 20 years earlier at Verdun had said "they shall not pass"—translate 42 weeks of wearying warfare into German military domination.

Claims by Spain

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 17 — Possibility that the visit of Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer to Italy may be intended to seek some form of agreement between Spain and Italy over their territorial interests in French North Africa was indicated in a British radiocast yesterday.

The BBC, stating that Serrano Suñer's visit to Rome was announced yesterday for the first time in the Spanish press, declared that Spain, as well as Italy, has claims on French territory.

The series of Cabinet meetings in Madrid, BBC went on, shows clearly the importance that the Spanish Government attaches to this visit. The Spanish Government, like the Italian Government, has claims on French territory. The Falangists want to annex all of Morocco, just as the Fascists want to annex Tunis, Corsica, Nice and Savoy.

Spain, it was stated, fears the consequences for it of the fall of the Nazi regime. It is most probable that Serrano Suñer will discuss his fears and his ambitions with Italian Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano.

'Swingers' Clipped

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 17 (AP)—Three members of the pro-Nazi Doriot Youth Movement were arrested in Paris yesterday after they had attacked followers of the new "swing" youth movement, whose outstanding characteristic is devotion to a version of the American form of dancing.

The followers of Jacques Doriot, leading French collaborationist, seized the "swing" addicts and clipped off their hair. There have been concerted attacks in the last several days along the Champs Elysées, in the Latin Quarter, and in suburban Neuilly.

The "swing" movement has been attacked frequently by the collaborationist Paris press. Leaders of the Doriot Youth announced the attacks would continue.

Meanwhile it was announced that the Government had ratified a contract yesterday whereby the powerful French and German dye trusts set up a joint company in which the Germans control 51 per cent of the stock.

The company which will operate in France will be known as Francolor Corporation and will be largely owned by the German I. G. Farbenindustrie of Frankfort. Shares also will be taken by Kuhlmann St. Denis and St. Clair du Rhone, dye trusts which dominate the French industry.

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Australia Can Be Lost and U. S. Laid Open to Japan—Curtin

MELBOURNE, June 17 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin told Australians today that the war news was not good, that "Australia can be lost," and that the fall of this continent would lay Hawaii and the whole North American coast open to Japanese attack.

In a radio address appealing for war loan subscriptions at the rate of $9,000,000 a day for the remaining five days of a current drive, Mr. Curtin based his statements on confidential official telegrams.

He declared the Axis was engaged in three powerful separate thrusts against the United Nations and that each was of vital importance to Australia.

The dynamic operations now proceeding, said Mr. Curtin, are the powerful German onslaught against Russia, the thrust in Libya and the sustained and widespread submarine attacks on United Nations shipping.

"Australia is irrevocably linked with the wars in Libya and Russia," he said.

"The news from Libya is not good. Marshal Erwin Rommel has made gains at great cost, but nevertheless gains which are clearly reverses for our forces.

"It is clear that the struggle in this theater has reached the critical stage."

Simultaneously, in Wellington, New Zealand, Prime Minister Peter Fraser and United States Minister Patrick J. Hurley issued warnings against over-optimism on the part of the United Nations.

Mr. Curtin said that a complete setback for the United Nations in the Middle East would gravely affect Australia because it would give the enemy command of the Suez and the gateway to India, leaving the Indian Ocean open for enemy approach to Australia.

"It is vital to the Allied cause that Japan shall not take Australia," the Prime Minister told its people in a dominion-wide broadcast.

"That viewpoint is now recognized in places where it is vital that it should be recognized.

"The war against Japan can only be won if Australia is held.

"If Australia is lost then Hawaii and the whole of the North American coast will be open to Japanese attack."

"But for a recent merciful deliverance, the enemy might be in Australia. We had a deliverance like Dunkirk."

Mr. Curtin referred evidently to the battle of the Coral Sea.

The Prime Minister's intention to speak had been announced in the Melbourne Herald as the result of "the turn of the war in the northern hemisphere" and the newspaper added that there was reason to believe he had received "unfavorable news."

"Submarine warfare against the Allies has reached a high intensity and shipping losses, I tell you bluntly, are beyond our present annual replacement capacity.

"Six Australian warships have been lost since the war began.

"Recently I defied the enemy to land in force in Australia.

"I said that because I was fortified with the knowledge of blows struck by America in the Pacific and because General MacArthur and the Australian War Cabinet had completed a war program."

Two Pike's Peaks

There are two Pike's Peaks, one the 14,110-foot patriarch of the Colorado Rockies, the other a bluff along the upper Mississippi River between Chicago and St. Paul. Both were named for Lieut. Zabulon M. Pike, famous explorer of the early '80s.

All Rumania Fine-Combed For A.W.O.L.s

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, June 17—The growing number of desertions from the Rumanian Army—400 are known to have left the Seventh Artillery Regiment alone—has forced the Rumanian Government to take special measures, including a country-wide search for defaulters by military police, according to latest reports reaching here from Bucharest.

A decree published at the end of May promises that those who return voluntarily to their regiments will escape punishment. Those who do not are liable to the same treatment as four men recaptured recently, each of whom received a sentence of 25 years at hard labor. Public physical punishment is reported to be about to be reintroduced in the Army in order to stress the need of increased discipline.

It is openly admitted by informed circles in Bucharest that prisons at present are packed with men who evaded military service on the Eastern Front.

Meanwhile, Marshal Ion Antonescu is still permitting the publishing of inflammatory speeches about Transylvania along the lines of the recent statements by Vice-Premier Michael Antonescu, urging students to continue their fight for return of the Hungarian portion of Transylvania. In a similar vein was a speech at the opening of the new term at the University of Sibiu by Metropolitan Balan, church head, who urged Rumanian youths to "tear down the last barriers preventing Rumanian unity," and War Ministry Executive Ramniceanu declared "the Hungarian problem can and must only be resolved by war."

Travelers from Rumania confirm the curious spirit of the country which is supremely desirous not to send further contingents against the Russian Army, but is equally longing to send the full Rumanian Army westward in order to liquidate the Transylvanian problem by force. Meanwhile, the continued wave of arrests of such prominent personalities as Police Chief Dimitru Turcu, Ministry of the Interior Chief Alexandru Stefanescu and the imminent charge of misappropriation of 5,000,000 lei against former Foreign Minister Michael Manoilescu testify to the chronic internal disunity in Rumanian politics, adding to the deep discontent of the Rumanian people.

Demonstrations

BERN, Switzerland, June 17 (AP)—Angry crowds gathered in the streets of Budapest for demonstrations against Rumania's expulsions of hundreds of Hungarians from their homes in the Rumanian-controlled part of Transylvania.

Private advices from Budapest said there were no disorders, but public feeling ran high following the June 15 declaration of Premier Nicholas Kallay that Hungary would fight "to the death" rather than give any of Transylvania back to Rumania.

Indignation was especially directed against the Rumanians for allegations that they had seized food from the Transylvania Hungarians without giving them either receipts or payments.

The Italian and German press, meanwhile, gave a new indication that the two senior Axis partners favored Rumania in the Balkan quarrel by giving lavish praise to the Rumanian dictator, Marshal Ion Antonescu, as a great soldier and leader on the occasion of his birthday.

Informed quarters had previously reported that Hitler had informed the Hungarian Premier recently that the Vienna award, giving part of Transylvania to Hungary, would probably be revised after the war.

Commons Prompt In Voting a Huge New War Credit

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—The House of Commons promptly voted a new £1,000,000,000 credit for war purposes today at the request of Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said it brought Britain's total authorizations during "the costliest war in history" to £10,050,000,000.

Britain's rate of Government expenditure recently has risen to £84,250,000 a week, Sir Kingsley said.

"It is two years ago," the Chancellor added, "since we left behind the actual highest rate of expenditure at any one time in the last Great War."

Even in the past year, he observed, the daily expenditure had increased by £2,000,000.

He said that votes of credit already given, not counting the new request, exceeded the total of those granted from 1914 to 1919 by £300,000,000.

"This is by far the costliest war in history but this does not dismay us," declared the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "There will be no faltering in the financial or any other sphere."

'Gas' Ration No Care Here

With 600 trustworthy saddle horses and more than 1,000 miles of mountain trails, Glacier National Park is not concerned about tire and gasoline rationing.

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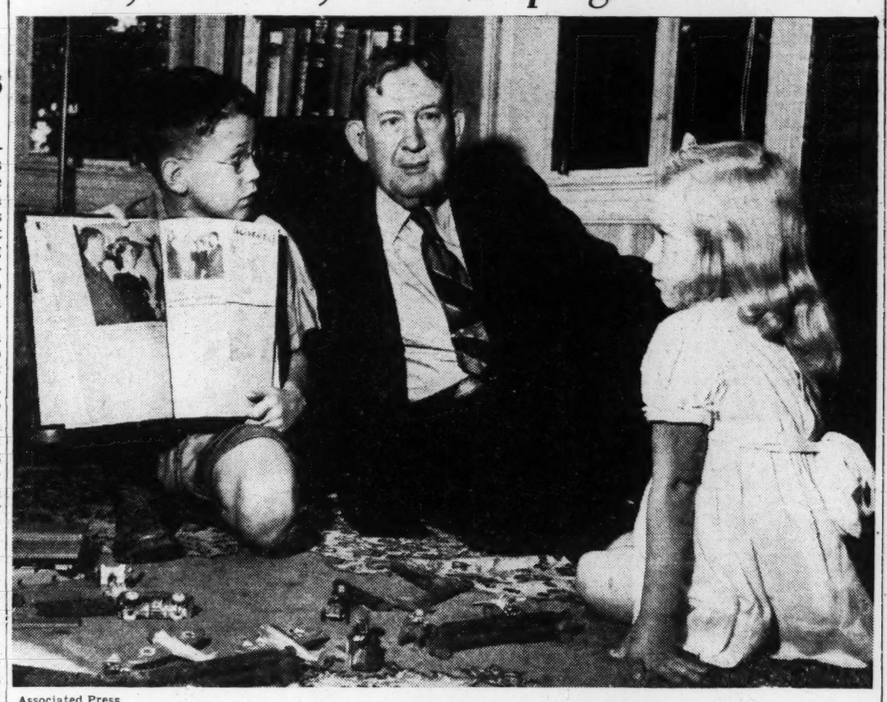

Associated Press

Mother Is Directing Women's Army

Playing with "Daddy" in their home at Houston, Texas, son William Pettus Hobby, Jr., points to a picture of his mother, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, now in Washington directing the WAAC, while sister Jessica and Mr. Hobby, a former Governor of Texas, look on and appear to be thinking about "Mummy" and her new war work.

Lexington's Men Gave It and Took It, Too

The last battle of the aircraft carrier Lexington is told in detail today in another copyrighted article by Stanley Johnston, Chicago Tribune correspondent, who was aboard the vessel in the Battle of the Coral Sea. The article was released through the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 17—In the earlier two phases of the historic Coral Sea battle our American air squadrons had surprised, trapped, and annihilated Japanese ocean flotillas and fleets with swiftness and efficiency . . .

But in the third and last stage of this five-day campaign—the first in history in which sea-borne air armadas fought out pitched battles far from land, and the first in modern times in which a Japanese fleet sustained a crushing defeat—we found out how American sailors, gunners, and airmen could take it on the receiving end of an air assault. . . .

Unshaken

American gun crews fought absolutely unshaken through the worst blitzing the Japanese could deliver. Words can hardly describe the universal heroism of our men in this great test of the American Navy in the Coral Sea. From the keel to the Admiral's bridge on the 33,000 ton aircraft carrier Lexington there was no man who failed to rise far above normal human courage.

This final day of battle was May 3. On the evening of May 7 our scouts reported that a big Japanese air and sea force was only 30 miles away from us.

An hour before dawn the "dong-dong" and trumpet call of general quarters awakened all. Our scout pilots, always the first away in the morning and last in at dusk, slid into their lifejackets . . . and winged away into the predawn darkness. . . .

Relaxed Somewhat

When the primary search—an area of 50 miles around the Lexington—had been finished we relaxed somewhat. . . .

At 8:10 a. m., Ensign Smith, who had gone out on a segment of the hunt that took him to the northeast, reported "contact." He reported the enemy was about 190 miles northeast of us and roughly 40 to 50 miles southeast of Tagula Island in the Louisiade Archipelago.

Five minutes later our pilots were in their cockpits with radio men and gunners. Engines were turning again. But the Admiral, fearing there might also be a closer Japanese fleet, delayed the departure order. . . .

Time passed slowly and tension increased. Lieut. Commander Bob Dixon, who had been flying in a scouting segment near Ensign Smith, flew over to the latter's area and also made "contact" with the enemy. Commander Dixon reported the Japanese in great force with two big carriers, many cruisers and destroyers. He also could see the enemy had most of their aircraft aboard. . . .

Striking Force

At 9:30 a. m. the real striking forces of our fleet got off, headed for the Japanese fleet. . . .

As protection for our two carriers, our cruisers and destroyers, a unit of 16 fighters and some scout planes were retained. These were distributed in various sectors of the sky from 20 to 150 miles from our ships which were steaming at 20 knots toward the northeast. . . .

"Katie to carrier," came a radio warning from our scouts at 10:50 a. m. "Big force coming in from right ahead. Sixty miles away." . . .

The Lexington turned into the wind at once, launching all the reserve fighters and scouts that had been waiting for this moment.

"Enemy Planes"

"Enemy planes, 17,000 feet, four groups of nine each. Two groups dive bombers each protected by nine mixed Messerschmitt 109s and Zeros," Lieut. Commander Paul Ramsey, skipper of the defensive fighters aloft reported.

"I'm at 14,000 about 12 miles northeast of you, climbing hard. They're going awfully fast. Doubt if I can intercept," Commander Ramsey added.

Almost simultaneously we got a call from our scouts.

"Enemy torpedo planes spilling out of a cloud eight miles off. They are at 6,000 feet in a steep dive. We're intercepting now."

I can fix the action of the next few minutes accurately from my notes as follows.

11:16 a. m.— . . . We saw guns aboard our screening cruiser belch smoke and flame, and a moment later, heard the thunder clap of the shots.

11:16½ a. m.—"Here they come," sang the lookouts. "Enemy torpedo planes coming in port beam."

"Hard starboard," said Captain Sherman in a conversational tone to his helmsman. This maneuver was to present only the stern to the torpedo. But a ship, even a fast ship like the Lexington moves at a snail's pace compared with planes.

And as the captain spoke, the Japanese aircraft hove into view, slim silver monoplanes, low, spreading out fan-like, diving in directly toward our port side at high speeds. Later I heard it estimated this was 250 miles an hour. As soon as they came into view all the 100 odd guns on the valiant old Lexington broke into flame.

Battle Notes

More action from my battle notes expanded from the few words I wrote at the moment.

11:17 a. m.—The Japs were so low that I saw two lead planes pull up to skim over our protecting cruiser. In an instant one was obliterated in a flash of flame. . . . The other kept right on coming.

The Lexington was still swinging, and because only her slender stern was presented the Japanese changed course, paralleled us and when abreast turned once more toward our left side. They were flying right into a hail of tracer bullets from our small weapons. They were close, only 800 to 1,000 yards away and we could see clearly as they began dropping their torpedoes.

11:17½ a. m.—Eight of those braving our fire, dropped their "fish," then they continued straight in toward us. . . .

Our forward 1.1 battery had the range of the first Jap. . . . As it passed I saw flames coming from the tail and the machine dived into the water 50 feet off our starboard bow.

The 5-inch forward battery, manned by Marines, laid its fire on the second Jap. As this plane zoomed to cross almost directly over the Marines' guns they hit it squarely with a shell. The plane flew to bits.

11:18½ a. m.—The Lexington shuddered under our feet, and a heavy blast flashed in a spout of water on our port side, forward. It was a torpedo.

Wakes of Others!

The wakes of others could be seen streaking toward us. . . .

11:20 a. m.—Wham—another torpedo hit. . . . As the Lexington flinched under the blow, a lookout called "dive bombers!"

Looking out I saw the first dive bomber flattening out, having released its bomb. "Boom"—a blinding flash on the port forward gun gallery. A 1,000 pound bomb had hit among these 5-inch guns, wrecking the battery and starting a fire. And more torpedoes were swerving toward us, their white wakes ghastly in the water.

11:21 a. m.—"Baloom," another torpedo hit. . . .

All round the stricken vessel huge spouts of water were rising mysteriously. They were caused by the explosions of "near misses" by bombs. . . .

I saw a black bulge whip across between the bridge island and the funnel, a space of about 15 feet. The object cleared the rail by inches, hit the water and blasted. It was a Japanese 1,000 pound bomb that would have removed all of us on the bridge island—the main control center for the entire ship—had it been a little closer. In passing it had struck the siren lanyard housing, causing the big whistle on the funnel to begin to howl. This continued, incidentally—a long, low, groaning note that probably expressed the pain and agony of the doomed Lexington perfectly—for many minutes.

11:22 a. m. — "Tham" — once more the Lexington lurched beneath our feet. The fourth torpedo hit.

Fifth Torpedo

11:22½ a. m.—"Baloom"—now the fifth torpedo, all on the port side, amidships and forward. Looking off the bridge I could see the water foaming and laced with torpedo trails. They seemed to be coming from all directions and in unlimited numbers. . . .

I saw a huge waterspout near the other carrier and I thought—she's being hit too. Later I found it was a miss by a huge bomb.

The dive bombers still were coming down, only a second or so apart. Most of their bombs were falling toward the after end of the ship, close but not quite hitting. . . .

11:25 a. m.—"Seven more torpedo planes," the lookouts called again. "From the port side."

The anti-aircraft fire was so hot that the pilots in those planes were anxious to get away. They failed to press home the attack like the first group. All of them dropped their torpedoes while still at a 45 degree glide and more than 200 feet above the water, and then turned away, never coming closer than within 1,500 yards of the Lexington. . . .

Missed

11:27 a. m.—Five more Japanese torpedo planes appeared in the center of the fleet. They singled us out, spread out and bored in toward our starboard side. With the entire fleet firing at them they dropped their "fish" a long way out. The old Lexington, still charging ahead despite her wounds, turned once more, and all these missed.

Two Japanese planes with torpedoes slid in through the fleet fire. These turned aside from the Lexington, passing astern of us, and dropped their "fish" at the cruiser on our port quarter. The ship swung, avoiding the torpedoes. The cruiser's gunners got a direct hit on one of the two planes. . . .

11:32 a. m.—The last of the dive bombers swung by, raking us with his gunfire as he passed. The bomb fell close but missed, and suddenly there was silence.

In all this furious, close-packed action, our fighters and scouts had not been idle. One hundred and three Japanese planes came over. Forty-nine fell in a 20-mile radius around us, downed by our planes and ship's guns. The guns in all took 19, an all-time high for a fight of this kind. Our pilots, heroes every one, got 24.

'—take Torpedoes On the Starboard'

By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 17

Stanley Johnston, Chicago Tribune reporter who was aboard the Lexington, overheard some of the telephone conversation between the officers as the big carrier fought her last battle.

After the ship had taken a half-dozen torpedo-hits on the port side Commander H. R. (Pop) Healey called Capt. Fred C. Sherman to report that all damage had been shored up, the fires put out and the vessel's list almost straightened.

"I would suggest, sir," Commander Healey said in conclusion, "that if you have to take any more torpedoes you take them on the starboard side."

Newfoundland Alert For Possible Attack

By Eaton Maxwell

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, June 17—That Newfoundland is most likely to be the first area in the American Atlantic to be attacked by air and in other ways if an attack ever should be tried is the opinion of certain informed circles here.

It is no secret in or outside Newfoundland that great preparations have been made for defense of the island itself in addition to making the country a base for operations in the Atlantic as well as a defensive arm for the protection of the northeastern approaches to North America.

Preparations to meet air raids appear to be more advanced here than in any community of comparable size or vulnerability in Eastern Canada or the United States. A most effective civilian air raid precautions service has been organized, on a voluntary basis, with wardens patrolling their beats every night for specified periods, while every fourth house, and most business establishments, have been given stirrup pumps to handle incendiary bombs.

Blackout Successful

The St. John's blackout is about as successful an effort as could be hoped for with many informed persons, formerly resident in the British Isles, claiming it to be better than the blackouts operating in English cities.

No information may be given concerning the military preparations to meet attacks from the air or sea, but these are known to have progressed to a point where almost every contingency has been considered, and both plans and equipment are at hand to deal with these as they arise. In these preparations, undoubtedly, all three services of Canada with the United States Army have had a hand in the plans and will share, according to their facilities, the task of execution at the proper time.

It is most significant that the general officer commanding the United States Army in Newfoundland, Maj. Gen. Joseph Brandt, should be an air man, one of the small group of United States Army officers that pioneered in military aviation with Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold and the late Billy Mitchell. Similarly one of the most colorful and effective Canadian officers here is the air officer commanding, Air Commodore W. E. McEwan. Whatever may be the character of the Newfoundland defense, there can be no doubt that the air view will have its say, if, in fact, it does not predominate.

Challenging Problems

It is clear, however, that there are many difficulties to be faced in preparing Newfoundland for both offensive and defensive responsibilities. Geography and climate are the detriment, as they must always be in any war-making plans, and both of these factors present challenging problems with a huge coastline full of coves and inlets that offer haven to the raider.

Last night's alert suggests clearly that the most realistic thinking about the nature of any attack upon Newfoundland is being done in terms of air power, and it will be the airman, therefore, who will shoulder the greatest responsibilities.

The patrolling of the circumference of the island is a task requiring large forces, both naval and air. The great fogs that sweep in from the southwest are both a protection and a menace, making any air attack dependent upon generally uncertain skies, yet hampering defensive action by way of patrols. The island requires many airports, therefore, to provide emergency landings for patrols whose home base may have closed in upon them. It takes time to build up such forces and to prepare bases for their use. With the consent of the Newfoundland Government, it now is being carried on jointly by the armed forces of Canada and the United States.

The early British commitments for air preparations led to building of the original Newfoundland airport, but these commitments have been taken over largely by Canada, operating through the RCAF, while that portion of naval protection of routes to and from the island which formerly rested with the British Admiralty now has been assumed for a great part by the Royal Canadian Navy in the course of its astonishing growth in the last two years.

Guests

At same time the United States has come to Newfoundland with military, air and naval forces by virtue of the destroyer-for-bases agreement. Although the bases agreement makes no mention of certain of the air establishments set up on the island by the United States Army Air Corps, it is understood here that these forces are present at various of the Royal Canadian Air Force commands as guests of the RCAF rather than as forces coming directly within the agreement. The result of moves has been to shift to Canada and the United States almost the whole of the Newfoundland military problem, leaving the special role of Great Britain to be determined through liaison with the Admiralty while British interests in general are the concern of the civil administration of island which is subject to the supervision of and reports to the Dominions Office in London.

Officer Aboard Lexington Tells 'What Stood Out to Me'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—"What stood out to me was the terrific punishment the Lexington gave out and the terrific punishment she could take and still stay afloat."

That's how Ensign Seymour Epstein of the lost aircraft carrier, home on furlough, summed up today as he told a tale of calm courage and attention to business deep down in the engine rooms of the U. S. S. Lexington throughout the blistering Japanese attack and the subsequent firefighting in the final phase of the battle of the Coral Sea.

"I'm glad there's going to be another Lexington," he told reporters at the Naval Public Relations Office as word got around that a carrier now under construction at Fore River would bear the historic title. "It's a name the Japs have reason to be afraid of."

From an engine-room viewpoint, Ensign Epstein declared, the attack by Japanese torpedo planes and dive-bombers was a series of shocks and repercussions, caused by the guns firing overhead and the impact of the "tin fish" when they struck. Simultaneously it was a saga of young men calmly tending their machinery and reluctant to leave when a big internal explosion in late afternoon knocked out the lights, stopped the ventilation and necessitated the order, "secure engine room," which meant "lock up and get out."

"My first thought when the torpedo blasts began," he said, "was that we had been long overdue at the Navy Yard and, now, this was one time when we would have to get back to port—which meant a furlough. This shows our spirits weren't down, by a long shot."

Wearing dungarees, Ensign Epstein was stationed in the forward engine room, not far from propulsion machinery able to push more tons of steel through gray ocean than could almost any other engines afloat.

"We knew early in the morning that the enemy was on the way, when reports began to filter down from topside," he continued. "Then we heard the guns going off and two torpedoes struck in rapid succession. After the third shock the ship began to list.

"Sure, we were knocked to one side a little by the blast, but a carrier can absorb shocks more easily than any other ship. We all kept busy. There wasn't a single casualty down there."

The same protection was had in the rescue which came later, Ensign Epstein disclosed. Destroyers, closing in, picked up every survivor that slid down the ropes despite the lateness of the afternoon, possibility of attack and sea stirring up. Navy-approved dispatches have placed the rescued at 92 per cent of the carrier's personnel.

One Tag on Autos

Ontario, Canada, will save 270 tons of steel by reducing the weight of 1943 motor vehicle tags and requiring only one to a vehicle, the Department of Commerce reports.

U.S. Carrying 'War of Nerves' Vigorously To the Enemy, But It's Very Hush-Hush

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—Designed to carry the campaign of nerves more persistently and more vigorously to the enemy, the United States now has a functioning "Joint Psychological Warfare Committee"—but it's very hush-hush.

Its existence was disclosed for the first time when it was mentioned casually and indirectly in President Roosevelt's executive order setting up the new Office of War Information. Here it was revealed that a representative of the "Joint Psychological Warfare Committee" would serve on the Committee on War Information Policy.

This was its first mention and for the present it looks as though it might be its last. Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary, declined to expand and in doing so made a face like a military secret.

The President was asked about it at his press conference Tuesday and he gave the impression that its name slipped into his executive order inadvertently, or at least it was so hush-hush that nothing more could be added.

But the committee is at work and more may come of it later. It probably embraces representatives of the Army, Navy, the new Office of Strategic Services headed by Col. William Donovan, the Board of Economic Warfare, the State Department and perhaps other agencies.

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Italo-French Position Nears Showdown

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to a broadcast by the German Radio "Italy and France have made arrangements concerning a common planning of the economic development of their North African territories." "In this way," the broadcast continued, "production will be increased in both the Italian and the French colonies, and all unsound competition will be eliminated."

This, it is highly probable, is the opening wedge in an attempt to settle Italy's newly revived demands on France. A gradual "edging" of Italy into the control of some French colonies, such as is suggested by the Berlin Radio dispatch, would seem less likely to stir- up- active opposition by the French people. In any event it would seem that the French-Italian situation is moving steadily toward a showdown.

[A recent Associated Press dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, declared that Italy's new demands for territory from France have produced an upsurge of anti-collaborationist sentiment in France in which the veteran military leader, Gen. Maxime Weygand, is taking an active part. General Weygand, it was said, seeks particularly to prevent the handing over of Tunisia to Italy.]

Change in Italian Press

The Italian press—for some time past, relatively friendly toward France—has once more become violently anti-French. The papers clamor for Italy's share of the French booty—not later but now. An Associated Press dispatch even mentioned an Italian note to Vichy demanding immediate cession of French territories—possibly Nice, Corsica and Tunisia. Vichy has so far remained silent; yet, there can be no doubt that M. Laval's position is badly shaken and the German broadcast would seem to indicate that he has agreed to make immediate concessions to Italy.

Italy's demands, however, prove the total break-down of Hitler's "New Order" in Europe. Much as we may all sympathize with the French nation faced with new and graver hardships, we must realize that the Franco-Italian conflict is a symptom that the very basis of Hitler's political system is crumbling.

Mussolini as much as Laval is a prisoner of his own demagogy. He has completely failed to fulfill his promises of easy victories and rich booty which would improve the living standard of every Italian. The Italians have been beaten on every battlefield, and Italy's economic position is worse almost than that of any other European country.

Heavy Italian Losses

Italy today is German-occupied territory, and Italians dislike for the Germans increases week after week as hundreds of Italian youths are sacrificed on the eastern front. The war has become increasingly unpopular in Italy; Mussolini, foreseeing his downfall, is playing his last card. If Hitler, in exchange for fresh Italian divisions in Russia, permits Mussolini to occupy part of French territory, the disarmed French will probably not be able to offer effectual resistance, although any sort of resistance would be embarrassing to the Axis at this time.

M. Laval tried to persuade the French that he was better suited than anyone to make a bargain with the Axis. He told them that he alone was in a position to defend the integrity of French territorial possessions, both at home and abroad. M. Laval has failed.

Since his coming to power both Madagascar and Martinique have passed into the hands of the United Nations. Nor has he obtained any concessions from his German masters. Should Hitler give a free hand to Mussolini it will mean a slap in the face of his French gauleiter.

At the news of Italy's demands, Laval hurried to Paris to confer with his German friends. Yet, it remains highly doubtful that he will be able to prevent Mussolini from gaining his demands, either openly or secretly. Even if Vichy were prepared to offer Hitler the French fleet, the Nazis may still be unwilling to stop Mussolini's game. Hitler needs manpower, not ships, to fight his battles on the Russian Front; for increased manpower he must look to Italy, for the French are totally disinclined to march under German orders.

Collaboration at Stake

An Italian occupation of French territories would remove the last remnants of pro-Vichy feeling in France. It would demonstrate, beyond the slightest shadow of doubt, the complete breakdown of the policy of collaboration. Even many of the pro-German collaborationists would be deeply shocked. Italy's armistice conditions had been much less drastic than those of the Nazis. With the exception of the city of Mentone, Italion forces occupied no French territory. Public opinion in France remained anti-Italian for a while, but early ill-feeling lost some of its intensity. The French began to understand that Italy as well as France had lost this war. Some French right-wingers even cherished the dream of a Latin Union, composed of France, Italy and Spain, a combination of powers which might act as an intermediary between the belligerent nations. Again, these "realists," as they liked to call themselves, have been proved to have been most unrealistic. The first Italian soldier to set foot on French soil will open an abyss that cannot be bridged until the Axis nations are completely defeated.

However, not only Laval's collaborationist and Pétain's defeatist policy will prove illusive, for if Hitler does permit Mussolini to impose his terms on conquered France, the implications are that the Axis itself is in desperate need of immediate and spectacular successes.

To improve a bad situation on the Russian front, Hitler needs fresh Italian troops. To allow Italy to occupy parts of France will link it more closely to the Axis cause. At the same time, Hitler must realize that in doing so he is destroying the last hope of winning the French people over to his political system.

The eyes of the German people likewise will begin to open, for even the most naïve must begin to wonder whether Nazi propaganda lied when it stated that all Europe was hailing Germany's "New Order." Germany's political system is one of force and can be maintained by force only.

And some Germans might remember the historical anecdote that has been credited to everyone from Metternich to Bismarck, "You can do everything with bayonets—except sit on them." There is nothing new about Hitler's so-called order: It is the same age-old system of force, spoils, and violence which many a conqueror has tried, only to march to his inevitable doom.

The United Nations, in their continued efforts to defeat Hitler militarily, may be cheered by the thought that today Hitler is forced to abandon his plan for European domination. In order to prevent the breakdown of his system of alliances Hitler has been forced into a day-to-day policy. Both the Franco-Italian and the Hungarian-Rumanian conflicts are sure signs of serious internal conflict within the Axis camp.

Food Waste Brings Severe Punishment

By the Associated Press

Vichy, Unoccupied France, June 17

The Official Journal is to publish a decree today providing penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment and 5,000,000 francs (about $115,000 at the last official exchange rate) for persons who voluntarily permit foodstuffs to perish.

Those guilty of the same crime through negligence will be liable to penalties ranging up to three years' imprisonment and 100,000 francs (about $2,300) fine.

Laval Under Test

BERN, Switzerland, June 17 (AP)—Pierre Laval, French Chief of Government, is making a determined drive to send more and more French workers into German industry, so more German workers can be freed for military service.

Recruiting of French workers has now been extended to Unoccupied France for the first time. The Government announced several days ago that 1,300 French industries had been shut down.

M. Laval apparently hopes by intensifying his efforts to provide more labor to regain German favor for his modified program of collaboration.

Germany has remained noticeably cool toward M. Laval's accomplishments to date. As a result, Jacques Doriot, editor of the pro-Nazi Paris newspaper Le Cri du Peuple, apparently is in greater favor.

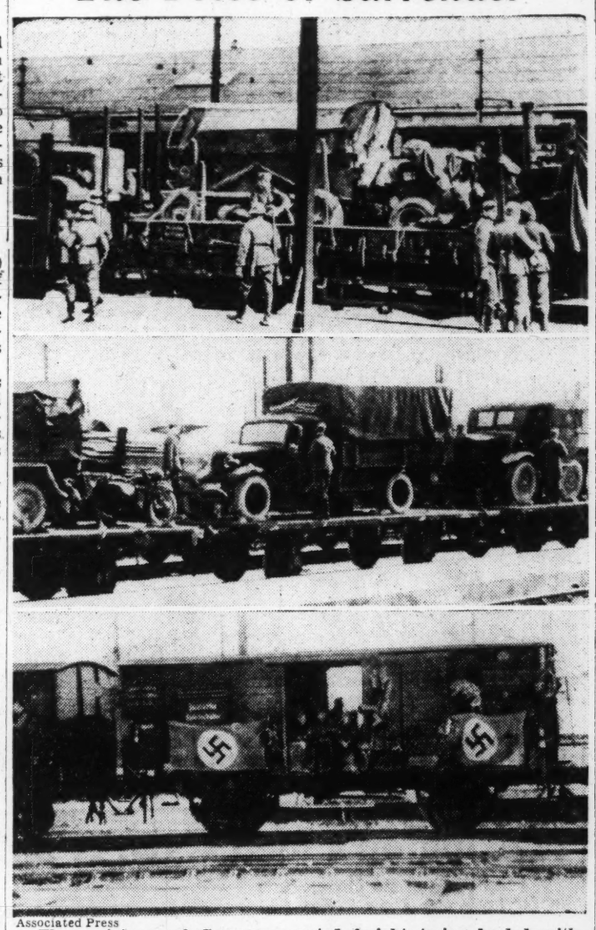
M. Laval admitted openly his break with M. Doriot in a luncheon speech June 13 in Vichy. He criticized M. Doriot's frequent attacks on the Vichy Government and said:

"He never would get into Unoccupied France."

This rupture, it is believed, is what prompted Marshal Pétain to declare to French legionnaires that he and M. Laval walked hand in hand.

Apparently, in accordance with Marshal Pétain's wishes, M. Laval is attempting to collaborate with the Nazis to a degree which will not create a complete rupture with the Allies or completely satisfy the Germans.

The Price of Surrender



Associated Press

These pictures of German-operated freight trains loaded with trucks and supplies for use on the Russian front, and with Nazi soldiers, were taken near Paris by American newspapermen aboard a diplomatic train running from Bad Nauheim to the French-Spanish border.

Pétain Admits Rise of French Unrest

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 17 (AP)—"Discontent is growing," Chief of State Marshal Pétain admitted today in a brief broadcast to the French people on the second anniversary of his suing for peace with Germany.

The Marshal said, however, that he hoped to realize his country's salvation "even after my death."

"Frenchmen," he began, "on June 17, 1940, at the tragic hour of the armistice request, I summoned you to silence your anguish so as to hearten only your faith in the destiny of your country.

"A year later, on June 17, 1941, I declared to you that the trail would be long and hard. Today I cannot speak to you in different terms."

He went on to say, "I do not at all hide from myself the feebleness of the echoes my appeals have met with . . . the workman suffers—and his enforced passivity cannot be taken for resignation; the peasant grows impatient."

Marshal Pétain admitted also "the all-too-real deficiencies of the State," but said individuals likewise were to blame "if sometimes discontent is growing, if anger is rumbling."

He insisted nevertheless that "the weariness, the neglect, the reproaches have not disheartened me. . . ."

Refraining from mention of the international situation or French politics, the Marshal castigated profiteers and "the vile powers of money."

He concluded with one of his first public references to his own mortality:

"Chase doubt out of your spirits, dear friends, and if you can banish bitter criticism from it, stop to think of the Chief who loves you and who for your sakes still stands up under the storm. . . .

"He should like to do still more for you. Let him at least on this second anniversary of one of the cruelist dates in our history make you share the great hope which still animates him for the salvation of our country, which he asks God that he may be able to realize even after his death.

"Long live France!"

French in Third Year Under Nazi Masters

By the Associated Press

France began its third year of servitude under German military masters today.

Late at night just two years ago, his trembling voice barely rising above the crackling of a Bordeaux thunderstorm, Marshal Pétain told his country: "I made contact with the adversary last night, asking him as soldier to soldier to seek with me the means to stop the fight."

Thus did the Commander in Chief of all French armed forces—the same who 20 years earlier at Verdun had said "they shall not pass"—translate 42 weeks of wearying warfare into German military domination.

Claims by Spain

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 17 — Possibility that the visit of Spanish Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer to Italy may be intended to seek some form of agreement between Spain and Italy over their territorial interests in French North Africa was indicated in a British radiocast yesterday.

The BBC, stating that Serrano Suñer's visit to Rome was announced yesterday for the first time in the Spanish press, declared that Spain, as well as Italy, has claims on French territory.

The series of Cabinet meetings in Madrid, BBC went on, shows clearly the importance that the Spanish Government attaches to this visit. The Spanish Government, like the Italian Government, has claims on French territory. The Falangists want to annex all of Morocco, just as the Fascists want to annex Tunis, Corsica, Nice and Savoy.

Spain, it was stated, fears the consequences for it of the fall of the Nazi regime. It is most probable that Serrano Suñer will discuss his fears and his ambitions with Italian Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano.

'Swingers' Clipped

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 17 (AP)—Three members of the pro-Nazi Doriot Youth Movement were arrested in Paris yesterday after they had attacked followers of the new "swing" youth movement, whose outstanding characteristic is devotion to a version of the American form of dancing.

The followers of Jacques Doriot, leading French collaborationist, seized the "swing" addicts and clipped off their hair. There have been concerted attacks in the last several days along the Champs Elysées, in the Latin Quarter, and in suburban Neuilly.

The "swing" movement has been attacked frequently by the collaborationist Paris press. Leaders of the Doriot Youth announced the attacks would continue.

Meanwhile it was announced that the Government had ratified a contract yesterday whereby the powerful French and German dye trusts set up a joint company in which the Germans control 51 per cent of the stock.

The company which will operate in France will be known as Francolor Corporation and will be largely owned by the German I. G. Farbenindustrie of Frankfort. Shares also will be taken by Kuhlmann St. Denis and St. Clair du Rhone, dye trusts which dominate the French industry.

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Australia Can Be Lost and U. S. Laid Open to Japan—Curtin

MELBOURNE, June 17 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin told Australians today that the war news was not good, that "Australia can be lost," and that the fall of this continent would lay Hawaii and the whole North American coast open to Japanese attack.

In a radio address appealing for war loan subscriptions at the rate of $9,000,000 a day for the remaining five days of a current drive, Mr. Curtin based his statements on confidential official telegrams.

He declared the Axis was engaged in three powerful separate thrusts against the United Nations and that each was of vital importance to Australia.

The dynamic operations now proceeding, said Mr. Curtin, are the powerful German onslaught against Russia, the thrust in Libya and the sustained and widespread submarine attacks on United Nations shipping.

"Australia is irrevocably linked with the wars in Libya and Russia," he said.

"The news from Libya is not good. Marshal Erwin Rommel has made gains at great cost, but nevertheless gains which are clearly reverses for our forces.

"It is clear that the struggle in this theater has reached the critical stage."

Simultaneously, in Wellington, New Zealand, Prime Minister Peter Fraser and United States Minister Patrick J. Hurley issued warnings against over-optimism on the part of the United Nations.

Mr. Curtin said that a complete setback for the United Nations in the Middle East would gravely affect Australia because it would give the enemy command of the Suez and the gateway to India, leaving the Indian Ocean open for enemy approach to Australia.

"It is vital to the Allied cause that Japan shall not take Australia," the Prime Minister told its people in a dominion-wide broadcast.

"That viewpoint is now recognized in places where it is vital that it should be recognized.

"The war against Japan can only be won if Australia is held.

"If Australia is lost then Hawaii and the whole of the North American coast will be open to Japanese attack."

"But for a recent merciful deliverance, the enemy might be in Australia. We had a deliverance like Dunkirk."

Mr. Curtin referred evidently to the battle of the Coral Sea.

The Prime Minister's intention to speak had been announced in the Melbourne Herald as the result of "the turn of the war in the northern hemisphere" and the newspaper added that there was reason to believe he had received "unfavorable news."

"Submarine warfare against the Allies has reached a high intensity and shipping losses, I tell you bluntly, are beyond our present annual replacement capacity.

"Six Australian warships have been lost since the war began.

"Recently I defied the enemy to land in force in Australia.

"I said that because I was fortified with the knowledge of blows struck by America in the Pacific and because General MacArthur and the Australian War Cabinet had completed a war program."

Two Pike's Peaks

There are two Pike's Peaks, one the 14,110-foot patriarch of the Colorado Rockies, the other a bluff along the upper Mississippi River between Chicago and St. Paul. Both were named for Lieut. Zabulon M. Pike, famous explorer of the early '80s.

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All Rumania Fine-Combed For A.W.O.L.s

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, June 17—The growing number of desertions from the Rumanian Army—400 are known to have left the Seventh Artillery Regiment alone—has forced the Rumanian Government to take special measures, including a country-wide search for defaulters by military police, according to latest reports reaching here from Bucharest.

A decree published at the end of May promises that those who return voluntarily to their regiments will escape punishment. Those who do not are liable to the same treatment as four men recaptured recently, each of whom received a sentence of 25 years at hard labor. Public physical punishment is reported to be about to be reintroduced in the Army in order to stress the need of increased discipline.

It is openly admitted by informed circles in Bucharest that prisons at present are packed with men who evaded military service on the Eastern Front.

Meanwhile, Marshal Ion Antonescu is still permitting the publishing of inflammatory speeches about Transylvania along the lines of the recent statements by Vice-Premier Michael Antonescu, urging students to continue their fight for return of the Hungarian portion of Transylvania. In a similar vein was a speech at the opening of the new term at the University of Sibiu by Metropolitan Balan, church head, who urged Rumanian youths to "tear down the last barriers preventing Rumanian unity," and War Ministry Executive Ramniceanu declared "the Hungarian problem can and must only be resolved by war."

Travelers from Rumania confirm the curious spirit of the country which is supremely desirous not to send further contingents against the Russian Army, but is equally longing to send the full Rumanian Army westward in order to liquidate the Transylvanian problem by force. Meanwhile, the continued wave of arrests of such prominent personalities as Police Chief Dimitru Turcu, Ministry of the Interior Chief Alexandru Stefanescu and the imminent charge of misappropriation of 5,000,000 lei against former Foreign Minister Michael Manoilescu testify to the chronic internal disunity in Rumanian politics, adding to the deep discontent of the Rumanian people.

Demonstrations

BERN, Switzerland, June 17 (AP)—Angry crowds gathered in the streets of Budapest for demonstrations against Rumania's expulsions of hundreds of Hungarians from their homes in the Rumanian-controlled part of Transylvania.

Private advices from Budapest said there were no disorders, but public feeling ran high following the June 15 declaration of Premier Nicholas Kallay that Hungary would fight "to the death" rather than give any of Transylvania back to Rumania.

Indignation was especially directed against the Rumanians for allegations that they had seized food from the Transylvania Hungarians without giving them either receipts or payments.

The Italian and German press, meanwhile, gave a new indication that the two senior Axis partners favored Rumania in the Balkan quarrel by giving lavish praise to the Rumanian dictator, Marshal Ion Antonescu, as a great soldier and leader on the occasion of his birthday.

Informed quarters had previously reported that Hitler had informed the Hungarian Premier recently that the Vienna award, giving part of Transylvania to Hungary, would probably be revised after the war.

Commons Prompt In Voting a Huge New War Credit

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—The House of Commons promptly voted a new £1,000,000,000 credit for war purposes today at the request of Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said it brought Britain's total authorizations during "the costliest war in history" to £10,050,000,000.

Britain's rate of Government expenditure recently has risen to £84,250,000 a week, Sir Kingsley said.

"It is two years ago," the Chancellor added, "since we left behind the actual highest rate of expenditure at any one time in the last Great War."

Even in the past year, he observed, the daily expenditure had increased by £2,000,000.

He said that votes of credit already given, not counting the new request, exceeded the total of those granted from 1914 to 1919 by £300,000,000.

"This is by far the costliest war in history but this does not dismay us," declared the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "There will be no faltering in the financial or any other sphere."

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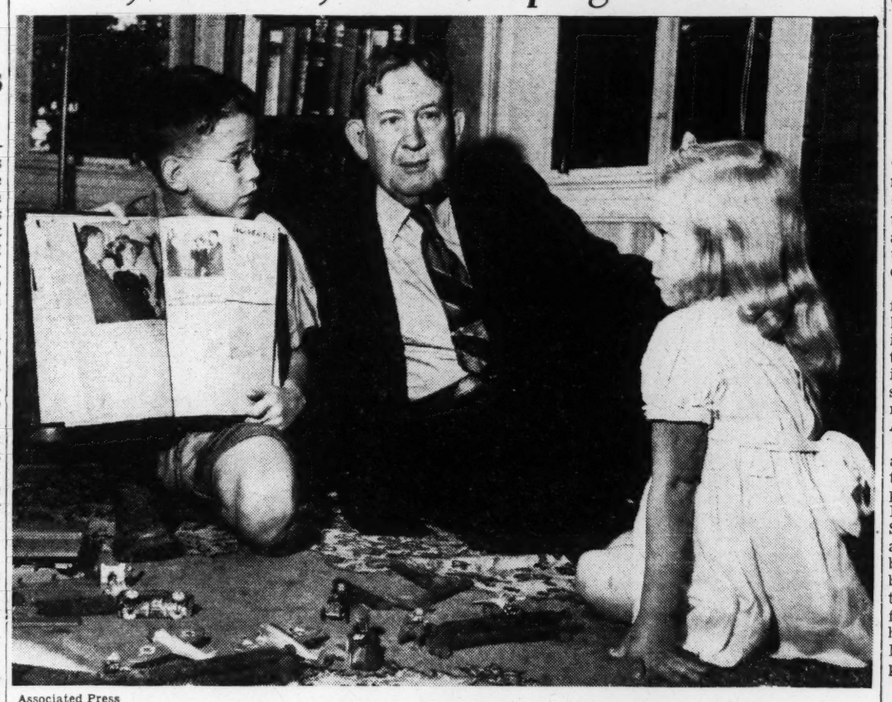

Associated Press

Mother Is Directing Women's Army

Playing with "Daddy" in their home at Houston, Texas, son William Pettus Hobby, Jr., points to a picture of his mother, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, now in Washington directing the WAAC, while sister Jessica and Mr. Hobby, a former Governor of Texas, look on and appear to be thinking about "Mummy" and her new war work.

Lexington's Men Gave It and Took It, Too

The last battle of the aircraft carrier Lexington is told in detail today in another copyrighted article by Stanley Johnston, Chicago Tribune correspondent, who was aboard the vessel in the Battle of the Coral Sea. The article was released through the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 17—In the earlier two phases of the historic Coral Sea battle our American air squadrons had surprised, trapped, and annihilated Japanese ocean flotillas and fleets with swiftness and efficiency . . .

But in the third and last stage of this five-day campaign—the first in history in which sea-borne air armadas fought out pitched battles far from land, and the first in modern times in which a Japanese fleet sustained a crushing defeat—we found out how American sailors, gunners, and airmen could take it on the receiving end of an air assault. . . .

Unshaken

American gun crews fought absolutely unshaken through the worst blitzing the Japanese could deliver. Words can hardly describe the universal heroism of our men in this great test of the American Navy in the Coral Sea. From the keel to the Admiral's bridge on the 33,000 ton aircraft carrier Lexington there was no man who failed to rise far above normal human courage.

This final day of battle was May 8. On the evening of May 7 our scouts reported that a big Japanese air and sea force was only 30 miles away from us.

An hour before dawn the "dong-dong" and trumpet call of general quarters awakened all. Our scout pilots, always the first away in the morning and last in at dusk, slid into their lifejackets . . . and winged away into the predawn darkness. . . .

Relaxed Somewhat

When the primary search—an area of 50 miles around the Lexington—had been finished we relaxed somewhat. . . .

At 8:10 a. m., Ensign Smith, who had gone out on a segment of the hunt that took him to the northeast, reported "contact." He reported the enemy was about 190 miles northeast of us and roughly 40 to 50 miles southeast of Tagula Island in the Louisiade Archipelago.

Five minutes later our pilots were in their cockpits with radio men and gunners. Engines were turning again. But the Admiral, fearing there might also be a closer Japanese fleet, delayed the departure order. . . .

Time passed slowly and tension increased. Lieut. Commander Bob Dixon, who had been flying in a scouting segment near Ensign Smith, flew over to the latter's area and also made "contact" with the enemy. Commander Dixon reported the Japanese in great force with two big carriers, many cruisers and destroyers. He also could see the enemy had most of their aircraft aboard. . . .

Striking Force

At 9:30 a. m. the real striking forces of our fleet got off, headed for the Japanese fleet. . . .

As protection for our two carriers, our cruisers and destroyers, a unit of 16 fighters and some scout planes were retained. These were distributed in various sectors of the sky from 20 to 150 miles from our ships which were steaming at 20 knots toward the northeast. . . .

"Katie to carrier," came a radio warning from our scouts at 10:50 a. m. "Big force coming in from right ahead. Sixty miles away." . . .

The Lexington turned into the wind at once, launching all the reserve fighters and scouts that had been waiting for this moment.

"Enemy Planes"

"Enemy planes, 17,000 feet, four groups of nine each. Two groups dive bombers each protected by nine mixed Messerschmitt 109s and Zeros," Lieut. Commander Paul Ramsey, skipper of the defensive fighters aloft reported.

"I'm at 14,000 about 12 miles northeast of you, climbing hard. They're going awfully fast. Doubt if I can intercept," Commander Ramsey added.

Almost simultaneously we got a call from our scouts.

"Enemy torpedo planes spilling out of a cloud eight miles off. They are at 6,000 feet in a steep dive. We're intercepting now."

I can fix the action of the next few minutes accurately from my notes as follows.

11:16 a.m.— . . . We saw guns aboard our screening cruiser belch smoke and flame, and a moment later, heard the thunder clap of the shots.

11:16½ a. m.—"Here they come," sang the lookouts. "Enemy torpedo planes coming in port beam."

"Hard starboard," said Captain Sherman in a conversational tone to his helmsman. This maneuver was to present only the stern to the torpedo. But a ship, even a fast ship like the Lexington moves at a snail's pace compared with planes.

And as the captain spoke, the Japanese aircraft hove into view, slim silver monoplanes, low, spreading out fan-like, diving in directly toward our port side at high speeds. Later I heard it estimated this was 250 miles an hour. As soon as they came into view all the 100 odd guns on the valiant old Lexington broke into flame.

Battle Notes

More action from my battle notes expanded from the few words I wrote at the moment.

11:17 a. m.—The Japs were so low that I saw two lead planes pull up to skim over our protecting cruiser. In an instant one was obliterated in a flash of flame. . . . The other kept right on coming.

The Lexington was still swinging, and because only her slender stern was presented the Japanese changed course, paralleled us and when abreast turned once more toward our left side. They were flying right into a hail of tracer bullets from our small weapons. They were close, only 800 to 1,000 yards away and we could see clearly as they began dropping their torpedoes.

11:17½ a. m.—Eight of those braving our fire, dropped their "fish," then they continued straight in toward us. . . .

Our forward 1.1 battery had the range of the first Jap. . . . As it passed I saw flames coming from the tail and the machine dived into the water 50 feet off our starboard bow.

The 5-inch forward battery, manned by Marines, laid its fire on the second Jap. As this plane zoomed to cross almost directly over the Marines' guns they hit it squarely with a shell. The plane flew to bits.

11:18½ a. m.—The Lexington shuddered under our feet, and a heavy blast flashed in a spout of water on our port side, forward. It was a torpedo.

Wakes of Others!

The wakes of others could be seen streaking toward us. . . .

11:20 a. m.—Wham—another torpedo hit. . . . As the Lexington flinched under the blow, a lookout called "dive bombers!"

Looking out I saw the first dive bomber flattening out, having released its bomb. "Boom"—a blinding flash on the port forward gun gallery. A 1,000 pound bomb had hit among these 5-inch guns, wrecking the battery and starting a fire. And more torpedoes were swerving toward us, their white wakes ghastly in the water.

11:21 a. m.—"Baloom," another torpedo hit. . . .

'—take Torpedoes On the Starboard'

By the Associated Press

Chicago, June 17

Stanley Johnston, Chicago Tribune reporter who was aboard the Lexington, overheard some of the telephone conversation between the officers as the big carrier fought her last battle.

After the ship had taken a half-dozen torpedo-hits on the port side Commander H. R. (Pop) Healey called Capt. Fred C. Sherman to report that all damage had been shored up, the fires put out and the vessel's list almost straightened.

"I would suggest, sir," Commander Healey said in conclusion, "that if you have to take any more torpedoes you take them on the starboard side."

All round the stricken vessel huge spouts of water were rising mysteriously. They were caused by the explosions of "near misses" by bombs. . . .

I saw a black bulge whip across between the bridge island and the funnel, a space of about 15 feet. The object cleared the rail by inches, hit the water and blasted. It was a Japanese 1,000 pound bomb that would have removed all of us on the bridge island—the main control center for the entire ship—had it been a little closer. In passing it had struck the siren lanyard housing, causing the big whistle on the funnel to begin to howl. This continued, incidentally—a long, low, groaning note that probably expressed the pain and agony of the doomed Lexington perfectly—for many minutes.

11:22 a. m. — "Tham" — once more the Lexington lurched beneath our feet. The fourth torpedo hit.

Fifth Torpedo

11:22½ a. m.—"Baloom"—now the fifth torpedo, all on the port side, amidships and forward. Looking off the bridge I could see the water foaming and laced with torpedo trails. They seemed to be coming from all directions and in unlimited numbers. . . .

I saw a huge waterspout near the other carrier and I thought—she's being hit too. Later I found it was a miss by a huge bomb.

The dive bombers still were coming down, only a second or so apart. Most of their bombs were falling toward the after end of the ship, close but not quite hitting. . . .

11:25 a. m.—"Seven more torpedo planes," the lookouts called again. "From the port side."

The anti-aircraft fire was so hot that the pilots in those planes were anxious to get away. They failed to press home the attack like the first group. All of them dropped their torpedoes while still at a 45 degree glide and more than 200 feet above the water, and then turned away, never coming closer than within 1,500 yards of the Lexington. . . .

Missed

11:27 a. m.—Five more Japanese torpedo planes appeared in the center of the fleet. They singled us out, spread out and bored in toward our starboard side. With the entire fleet firing at them they dropped their "fish" a long way out. The old Lexington, still charging ahead despite her wounds, turned once more, and all these missed.

Two Japanese planes with torpedoes slid in through the fleet fire. These turned aside from the Lexington, passing astern of us, and dropped their "fish" at the cruiser on our port quarter. The ship swung, avoiding the torpedoes. The cruiser's gunners got a direct hit on one of the two planes. . . .

11:32 a. m.—The last of the dive bombers swung by, raking us with his gunfire as he passed. The bomb fell close but missed, and suddenly there was silence.

In all this furious, close-packed action, our fighters and scouts had not been idle. One hundred and three Japanese planes came over. Forty-nine fell in a 20-mile radius around us, downed by our planes and ship's guns. The guns in all took 19, an all-time high for a fight of this kind. Our pilots, heroes every one, got 24.

Newfoundland Alert For Possible Attack

By Eaton Maxwell

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, June 17—That Newfoundland is most likely to be the first area in the American Atlantic to be attacked by air and in other ways if an attack ever should be tried is the opinion of certain informed circles here.

It is no secret in or outside Newfoundland that great preparations have been made for defense of the island itself in addition to making the country a base for operations in the Atlantic as well as a defensive arm for the protection of the northeastern approaches to North America.

Preparations to meet air raids appear to be more advanced here than in any community of comparable size or vulnerability in Eastern Canada or the United States. A most effective civilian air raid precautions service has been organized, on a voluntary basis, with wardens patrolling their beats every night for specified periods, while every fourth house, and most business establishments, have been given stirrup pumps to handle incendiary bombs.

Blackout Successful

The St. John's blackout is about as successful an effort as could be hoped for with many informed persons, formerly resident in the British Isles, claiming it to be better than the blackouts operating in English cities.

No information may be given concerning the military preparations to meet attacks from the air or sea, but these are known to have progressed to a point where almost every contingency has been considered, and both plans and equipment are at hand to deal with these as they arise. In these preparations, undoubtedly, all three services of Canada with the United States Army have had a hand in the plans and will share, according to their facilities, the task of execution at the proper time.

It is most significant that the general officer commanding the United States Army in Newfoundland, Maj. Gen. Joseph Brandt, should be an air man, one of the small group of United States Army officers that pioneered in military aviation with Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold and the late Billy Mitchell. Similarly one of the most colorful and effective Canadian officers here is the air officer commanding, Air Commodore W. E. McEwan. Whatever may be the character of the Newfoundland defense, there can be no doubt that the air view will have its say, if, in fact, it does not predominate.

Challenging Problems

It is clear, however, that there are many difficulties to be faced in preparing Newfoundland for both offensive and defensive responsibilities. Geography and climate are the detriment, as they must always be in any war-making plans, and both of these factors present challenging problems with a huge coastline full of coves and inlets that offer haven to the raider.

Last night's alert suggests clearly that the most realistic thinking about the nature of any attack upon Newfoundland is being done in terms of air power, and it will be the airman, therefore, who will shoulder the greatest responsibilities.

The patrolling of the circumference of the island is a task requiring large forces, both naval and air. The great fogs that sweep in from the southwest are both a protection and a menace, making any air attack dependent upon generally uncertain skies, yet hampering defensive action by way of patrols. The island requires many airports, therefore, to provide emergency landings for patrols whose home base may have closed in upon them. It takes time to build up such forces and to prepare bases for their use. With the consent of the Newfoundland Government, it now is being carried on jointly by the armed forces of Canada and the United States.

The early British commitments for air preparations led to building of the original Newfoundland airport, but these commitments have been taken over largely by Canada, operating through the RCAF, while that portion of naval protection of routes to and from the island which formerly rested with the British Admiralty now has been assumed for a great part by the Royal Canadian Navy in the course of its astonishing growth in the last two years.

Guests

At same time the United States has come to Newfoundland with military, air and naval forces by virtue of the destroyer-for-bases agreement. Although the bases agreement makes no mention of certain of the air establishments set up on the island by the United States Army Air Corps, it is understood here that these forces are present at various of the Royal Canadian Air Force commands as guests of the RCAF rather than as forces coming directly within the agreement. The result of moves has been to shift to Canada and the United States almost the whole of the Newfoundland military problem, leaving the special role of Great Britain to be determined through liaison with the Admiralty while British interests in general are the concern of the civil administration of island which is subject to the supervision of and reports to the Dominions Office in London.

Officer Aboard Lexington Tells 'What Stood Out to Me'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—"What stood out to me was the terrific punishment the Lexington gave out and the terrific punishment she could take and still stay afloat."

That's how Ensign Seymour Epstein of the lost aircraft carrier, home on furlough, summed up today as he told a tale of calm courage and attention to business deep down in the engine rooms of the U. S. S. Lexington throughout the blistering Japanese attack and the subsequent firefighting in the final phase of the battle of the Coral Sea.

"I'm glad there's going to be another Lexington," he told reporters at the Naval Public Relations Office as word got around that a carrier now under construction at Fore River would bear the historic title. "It's a name the Japs have reason to be afraid of."

From an engine-room viewpoint, Ensign Epstein declared, the attack by Japanese torpedo planes and dive-bombers was a series of shocks and repercussions, caused by the guns firing overhead and the impact of the "tin fish" when they struck. Simultaneously it was a saga of young men calmly tending their machinery and reluctant to leave when a big internal explosion in late afternoon knocked out the lights, stopped the ventilation and necessitated the order, "secure engine room," which meant "lock up and get out."

"My first thought when the torpedo blasts began," he said, "was that we had been long overdue at the Navy Yard and, now, this was one time when we would have to get back to port—which meant a furlough. This shows our spirits weren't down, by a long shot."

Wearing dungarees, Ensign Epstein was stationed in the forward engine room, not far from propulsion machinery able to push more tons of steel through gray ocean than could almost any other engines afloat.

"We knew early in the morning that the enemy was on the way, when reports began to filter down from topside," he continued. "Then we heard the guns going off and two torpedoes struck in rapid succession. After the third shock the ship began to list.

"Sure, we were knocked to one side a little by the blast, but a carrier can absorb shocks more easily than any other ship. We all kept busy. There wasn't a single casualty down there."

The same protection was had in the rescue which came later, Ensign Epstein disclosed. Destroyers, closing in, picked up every survivor that slid down the ropes despite the lateness of the afternoon, possibility of attack and sea stirring up. Navy-approved dispatches have placed the rescued at 92 per cent of the carrier's personnel.

One Tag on Autos

Ontario, Canada, will save 270 tons of steel by reducing the weight of 1943 motor vehicle tags and requiring only one to a vehicle, the Department of Commerce reports.

U.S. Carrying 'War of Nerves' Vigorously To the Enemy, But It's Very Hush-Hush

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—Designed to carry the campaign of nerves more persistently and more vigorously to the enemy, the United States now has a functioning "Joint Psychological Warfare Committee"—but it's very hush-hush.

Its existence was disclosed for the first time when it was mentioned casually and indirectly in President Roosevelt's executive order setting up the new Office of War Information. Here it was revealed that a representative of the "Joint Psychological Warfare Committee" would serve on the Committee on War Information Policy.

This was its first mention and for the present it looks as though it might be its last. Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary, declined to expand and in doing so made a face like a military secret.

The President was asked about it at his press conference Tuesday and he gave the impression that its name slipped into his executive order inadvertently, or at least it was so hush-hush that nothing more could be added.

But the committee is at work and more may come of it later. It probably embraces representatives of the Army, Navy, the new Office of Strategic Services headed by Col. William Donovan, the Board of Economic Warfare, the State Department and perhaps other agencies.

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Car Workers In Walkout At Michigan City

By the Associated Press

A walkout of 1,000 employees halted work yesterday at the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co., which makes box cars under government contracts at Michigan City, Ind.

Charles Burchfield, international representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, American Federation of Labor, said the men walked out on their own initiative after the company refused to discuss a demand for a new contract calling for increased wages and improved working conditions. Company officials could not be reached for a statement.

Mr. Burchfield said the union has tried since March 15 to negotiate a new contract but company officials had said they were "too busy" to enter negotiations.

Other strike and labor developments:

Atlantic City, N. J.—The International Ladies Garment Workers Union (A. F. of L.) reported it enjoyed a surplus of $1,669,971 during 1941.

The union claims 310,000 members, half of them in the New York area. It reported collections of $8,291,585 in dues and assessments last year, and expenditures of $6,621,614.

David Dubinsky, President, attributed the $1,669,971 surplus to an increase in membership plus a material decrease in strikes.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The C. I. O. United Rubber Workers won a Labor Board election for the right to represent employees of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corporation as exclusive collective bargaining agent.

Bernard J. Seff, NLRB Field Examiner, announced that the C. I. O. union polled 387 votes against 196 for no union. The U. R. W. was the only union on the ballot.

Nazi Paper's Attack On Soldier Notices

BERN, Switzerland, June 17 (AP)—A German Nazi Party newspaper, criticizing the attitude of the home front, complained against published notices of soldier fatalities.

Families used to say "in proud grief," the paper declared, but now the notices read "incomprehensible grief" or "received hardly believable news."

Everybody wants peace, the paper continued, but the war must be "carried on no matter what it may bring."

A check of newspapers in recent weeks disclosed that a majority of the notices, if they go beyond an avowal of grief, say "died for Fatherland" whereas at the beginning of the war almost all included "died for our beloved Führer."

22 Italian Aliens Arrested in Ohio

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 17 (AP)—Arrests of 22 Italian aliens and seizure of firearms, including 1,300 rounds of ammunition, in seven Ohio cities was announced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The captives, all men, were detained for hearing before the Alien Enemy Hearing Board here.

F. B. I. agents, aided by local police, made the raids over the week end in Cleveland, Youngstown, Canton, East Canton, Akron, Lorain and Alliance.

Two Italian military uniforms, an Italian flag and a plaque of Mussolini were seized.

Ex-Chinese Leader Returns To Capital of Manchukuo

TOKYO, June 17 (AP)—A Domei dispatch from Hsinking reported that Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, one of the most powerful leaders of the Chinese regime that the Japanese Army ousted from Manchuria in 1931-33, arrived at Hsinking Monday in response to Emperor Kang Teh's offer of safety and welcome for members of the old regime desiring to return home.

[Chang Tso-hsiang was Governor of Kirin, one of the three provinces of Manchuria. He fought bitterly against the Japanese from 1931 to 1933, when he fled to Tientsin and thereafter dropped out of the news.]

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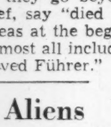

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case. M. Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y. C.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY—Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the 'Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M. Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. — M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL MUST LIVE — British-made roughhouse comedy about two chorus girls, a millionaire, and a young woman fresh from boarding school.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M. Y.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining. M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON — War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M. Y.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elemetary humor.—M. Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON — Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M. Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M. Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M. Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M. Y.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad tax driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M. Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M. Y

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M. Y

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y. C.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M, Y

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film tells-

Greer Garson

As Mrs. Miniver in the film of the same name.

Recent Releases

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH—Brooklyn and its baseball team are subjects of a sentimental comedy about a Dodger who, after seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M. Y.

I WAS FRAMED — Melodrama about a crusading newspaper reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under a new name in a small town, and is cleared by a confession several years later.—M. Y.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy with Judy Canova and Jerry Colonna as principal comics.—M. Y.

TURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionalized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M. Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel lost.—M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificially distorts Well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TWIN BEDS — Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce. —M. Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M. Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. — M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imoprted from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Mexico Takes Nazis as Spies, One a Woman

MEXICO, D. F., June 17 (AP)—Five Germans, one a woman couturier who numbered Mexican fashion leaders among her clients, were arrested in the capital yesterday by Government agents investigating espionage activities.

A formal expulsion order later was issued against the woman, German-born but a naturalized United States citizen, and she was sent to the border under guard.

The agents declined to give any details of their investigation of the five, who were arrested a few hours after the seizure of another German who had escaped from the Government concentration center at the Perote Fortress.

Federal Deputy Alfredo Felix Diaz swore out warrants before the Federal Attorney-General for 16 Germans, one a woman; one Mexican; and three Japanese. He said they were all spies in Chiapas State along the Guatemalan border, where the Government recently seized 30 German-owned coffee plantations.

Felix Diaz said one of the Germans was the "Gestapo Chief" in Chiapas and that two others had been seen operating a portable radio transmitter along the Pacific Coast. The woman, he said, operated a radio-telegraph network among the German plantations, and one of the Japanese had made soundings and maps of various bays along the coast.

His sworn statement said another German owned a warehouse where 39 tons of explosives were stored.

'Siege' Extended

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 17 (AP)—The Argentine Senate voted 15 to 3 last night to extend for 60 days Acting President's Castillo's "state of siege" after a Conservative supporter had declared the measure was necessary to subdue "interior commotion and subversive activities."

Senator Alberto Arancibia Rodriguez spoke in behalf of the Act, under which the press is rigidly controlled.

The vote in the Senate was as expected, but the measure to become law still must be passed by the Chamber of Deputies, where approval is regarded as unlikely. The Lower House is controlled by a liberal coalition of Socialists and Radicals, both of whom have urged a lifting of the state of siege.

Presumably if Congress fails to agree on a limiting date, the measure will remain in force as a decree for an unlimited period.

Senator Rodriguez, a member of Acting President Castillo's party, said parliamentary investigators last year discovered "Nazi danger" and he added that the Government was watching "Communist agitation."

Under the state of siege which President Castillo decreed Dec. 16, newspapers are forbidden to criticize the Government's foreign policy, the keystone of which is strict neutrality. Newspapers are not allowed to print congressional debate on foreign policy.

Attacking the Government's action, opposition Senator Eduardo Laurencena said there neither existed on Dec. 16 nor today any constitutional reasons for the state of siege and that furthermore the Government "has failed to convince the people of its necessity."

Senator Laurencena, replying to the Government's contention that the state of siege was invoked to insure hemisphere solidarity, declared that "the men of the Government have not been very zealous in fulfilling their Pan-American obligations."

The "real reason" for the proclamation, he said, was the Government's desire to prevent discussion of foreign policy, to restrict political opponents in the recent election and to prevent strengthening of labor unions.

Brazil a Silk Producer

Brazil is the only country on the American continent which has produced silk on a commercial scale over a comparatively long period, the Department of Commerce reports.

Residents of Pacific Coast Alert to Aleutians' Proximity

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast

Aleutian fogbanks are more advantageous to defenders than to the attackers thus far, judging by tenuous reports from the long dinosaur ridge of islands, and the Pacific Coast awaits with calm expectation of victory the ending of the war's first active chapter on the North Pacific in its own back yard.

Cloaks of darkness, deceit, surprise and all kinds of disguises have been used by the aggressor of the Pacific but behind the cloak of fog along the Aleutians there awaited United States forces which were served equally as well as the enemy by the gray mists. Word from Alaska is of the communiqué variety—brief. Pacific Coast states are the closest of kin and it is safe for one who knows them both to affirm that the calm expectancy of victory prevails also throughout Alaska.

All wheels of production are turning up and down the Pacific Coast as the undescribed and probably undescribable battle continues in those Aleutian fogs. There is a calm and tautness everywhere but on a recent holiday virtually all engaged in war work decided to observe the day by continuing at their tasks. There is nothing to fear or foreboding in the tautness; only a readiness for whatever may come.

"The Japanese know Alaskan waters well" is something of a byphrase. To be sure, their fishing craft sailed Alaskan waters for many years and so did ours. Puget Sound, Portland's fresh water anchorages and San Francisco Bay were home ports for large fishing fleets which could and did roam those fogbound fastnesses for weeks on end, bringing in to Alaskan canneries or their home ports huge catches of a dozen varieties of fish. Those fishing fleets—the cream of them—are serving the United States forces these days. Their captains and crews are in the service, too. So also are the cream of the Japanese fishing fleets which used to play about the huge trawlers that could be converted overnight into torpedo boats in Japan's service. Our Navy has what it wants of the boats of those fleets now; the others are in safe keeping.

It isn't always fogbound along the Aleutians—certainly not along the under side of the Alaskan peninsula. The days are long now in the Gulf of Alaska and the nights are short. Squalls blow up and there are rainstorms and fogbanks—but they depart quickly. This correspondent remembers an Alaskan cruise made about this time of year when three weeks of daily sunshine were recorded on the ship's log. The enemy's cloak won't wear well.

The Aleutians have been compared often recently to a loaded gun pointing in the direction of Japan. They are the barrel of the gun; Alaska itself is the firing chamber and magazine. Japan's invading forces alighted on the very tip end of the gun barrel, which, as any American schoolboy would know, is a most precarious perch if the occupation points on the Aleutians' tip can be held. Alaskan delegate in Congress, Anthony J. Dimond, is quoted from Washington as saying this might prove one of the most serious developments of the whole war. Probably no resident of the Pacific States would dispute that point. Interest in the situation is most keen. There is no apathy hereabouts, nor is there very much mere baseball game optimism.

If there is any such entity as the average man here on the Pacific Coast right now he is buying his war bonds regularly, contributing to the United Service Organizations, watching the newspapers night and morning, and listening to the radio between times, and very much alert to the fact that a mysterious event known as a battle is in progress just a little way beyond his northwest horizon. With his future and even his continued existence possibly at stake, he knows or feels that the Army and Navy were not so seriously stymied in preparing Alaska's defenses as they were in Guam and the Philippines. He knows or feels that that gun which is Alaska is well and carefully loaded.

Britain Has 200,000 Boys In Air Training Corps

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced that more than 200,000 cadets are enrolled in the air training corps, Britain's boys of 14 to 17 who hope to enter the RAF.

Studying part time, the youths learn the basic principles of flight, using gliders, and also get mechanical training.

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Oxford Al Javery Should Sue His Teammate Boston Braves for Nonsupport

Hub Offense Continually Fails Young Moundsman

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the National League All-Star selections are aired in about two weeks, Oxford Al Javery's name will not be listed among the pitchers. Certainly a won and lost record of four and seven is hardly attractive enough to get him a ticket to the Polo Grounds on July 6. However, those who have been following the Braves in recent weeks will insist that only a limited few have recently pitched better ball in the N. L. than the lanky right-hander whose boss is Casey Stengel.

Yesterday's defeat by the Cincinnati Reds was a typical Javery setback. Although touched for just six hits in seven innings, without the benefit of a single base on balls, Al was beaten, 5-0, on poor support.

Close Losses

It was Javery's fifth straight defeat; but consider the facts of the case. In Cincinnati on June 5 he lost, 3-2, as the Reds tallied a pair of unearned runs in the last of the ninth. When the western tour took the Braves to Chicago, Al dropped a tough 3-2 decision to Vern Olsen. Two of the five straight losses were relief jobs, with the Braves unable to give him a single run to work on. As a matter of fact, not once have his mates given him a comfortable lead. His biggest win, figuring the score, was a 5-1 beating of the Phils back in early May.

Like the Braves of a year ago, the Stengelmen can get runners on the bases, but not as far as the plate. From the bench Javery saw no less than an even dozen Braves stranded. Johnny Vander Meer, the Cincinnati southpaw, twice had the bases loaded and only one out. Once there were runners on first and second, with nobody out. Another time second and third were occupied, with only one out. The Reds left just two men on base.

Manager Absent

It was Cincinnati's seventh straight over the Braves and came without the benefit of Manager Bill McKechnie's coaching. Bill was called home for a few days. Not since Javery and Johnny Sain managed a 2-1 win on May 19 have the Braves been able to edge the Reds. This Cincy monopoly is getting as unpleasant as that of the Dodgers.

Nanny Fernandez, apparently, has left his batting slump behind. He has had five out of 10 for the most recent three games, for a gain of 11 points. He was able to double and single off Vander Meer. Stengel is toying with the possibility of using Nanny in the outfield, because of his erratic play at third base. The experiment, however, will probably be delayed until Paul Waner gets those 3,000 hits. He needs only two more.

Red Sox Win

The touring Red Sox are the biggest noise in the American League at present. They won their ninth straight last night in St. Louis, 4-2, to cut another half game from the Yankee lead. Nine games now separate the two clubs. Yes, nine games is still an impressive margin. But you never can tell. The Red Sox are flying high. If they can keep going, this A. L. flag race may yet excite a few thrills.

The stars of No. 9 were Lefty Judd, Lou Finney and Dom Di Maggio. Judd scattered six Brownie hits and fanned 10 under the lights for his fifth win, and fourth in his last five tries. Finney drove in two of the four Boston runs, and now has personally accounted for four triumphs with the eight runs he has batted in this season. Di Maggio saved Judd from embarrassment and possibly defeat by making a great catch in right-center in the last of the ninth.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox have won five straight from the Browns . . . In the new Sox victory string Judd, Newsome, Hughson and Brown have each won a pair of games, with Wagner bagging the other . . . Grove of the White Sox (3-1) was the last pitcher to defeat the local American Leaguers . . . Hank Gowdy expected Bill McKechnie to rejoin the Reds at Philadelphia on Friday . . . The Reds think the Cardinals will soon catch the Dodgers in the N. L. flag race.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	38	16	.704	
St. Louis	33	20	.623	4½
Cincinnati	30	27	.526	9½
New York	30	29	.508	10½
Chicago	29	31	.483	12
Pittsburgh	27	31	.466	13
Boston	27	36	.429	15½
Philadelphia	17	41	.293	23

Results June 16

Cincinnati 5, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 4, New York 3 (10 inns.)
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	42	14	.750	
Boston	33	23	.589	9
Cleveland	31	28	.525	12½
Detroit	32	31	.508	13½
St. Louis	28	33	.459	16½
Chicago	23	32	.418	18½
Philadelphia	25	38	.397	20½
Washington	21	36	.368	21½

Results June 16

Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 7, New York 6.
New York 5, Detroit 3.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
Washington - Cleveland, postponed.

Blanton Released

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Phils announce they have given Cy Blanton, veteran righthand pitcher, his outright release.

Few Records As Big Ten Scores Win

EVANSTON, Ill., June 17 (AP)—Big Ten athletes upset their Pacific Coast foes last night to break for the first time the track mastery the westerners have enjoyed in the six years the two conferences have been meeting.

Fresh from dominating the National Intercollegiate meet at Lincoln, Neb., the best the coast boys could do was capture first places in six of the 15 events with Southern California, the N. C. A. A. champion, winning two of them.

Slam Events

The point totals were 69⅔ to 57⅓ in favor of the Big Ten, which never before had come within 24 points of winning. The Big Ten took all three places in the discus throw while the coast stars slammed the shotput event.

There were two double winners. California's Hal Davis won the 100-yard dash in 9.5 and the 220 in 20.4, both new meet records, and Ohio State's Bob Wright took both hurdles. He set a record of 14 seconds flat in the 120-yard highs. Other records were not threatened.

High Jumper

Only one of the meet's three exhibition performances was successful. Dwight Eddleman, Centralia, Ill., prep high jumper, cleared 6 feet, 6 inches, two inches above the collegians' best. The Great Lakes Naval Training Station mile relay team finished last as the coast quartet won, and Cornelius Warmerdam failed in three attempts to clear 15 feet in the pole vault.

A twisted ankle received in a New York charity show Sunday, forced Warmerdam to settle for a 14-foot, 2-inch performance.

Near World Mark

The 100-yard time was two-tenths of a second better than Arnold Nutting of California checked off in 1938 and was within one-tenth of a second off the world record. The 220 time surpassed the 21 flat done by Lee Orr of Washington State in 1937.

Wright recorded a 14 second high hurdles time, topping the figure of 14.3 seconds set up by James Humphrey of Southern California in 1938.

After nine events the Pacific Coast team led in points 40 2-3 to 36 1-3.

Cliff Bourland of Southern California gave the West its first event victory by winning the 440-yard run in 47.5s.

First Relay Win

The Big Ten won the 440-yard relay for the first time in the six-year history of the dual track meet series, and followed up with another first place, by Campbell Kane of Indiana in the mile run, for a 15-to-8 edge over the westerners after three events.

The Big Ten's quarter-mile relay team of David Trepanier, Ohio State; Dick Kelley, Minnesota; Lee Farmer, Iowa, and Robert Wright, Ohio State, tapped off the distance in 41.7s. The Pacific Coast team was without its ace speedster, Hal Davis of California, who was being saved for his dash specialties.

Carleton Sought Quiet and Found Roar of Bombers

SOMEWHERE IN TEXAS (AP)—After 17 tumultous years in baseball, Tex Carleton figured he had a rest coming.

So he got a job in a roaring bomber plant!

Tex landed on the receiving desk of the new Consolidated Aircraft Corporation Texas unit which turns out the B-24D four-engined heavy bomber for the Army.

All day long it's a roar.

Pitched No-Hitter

The bronzed, black-haired former major leaguer who pitched a no-hit game as his swan song in 1940, leaned back in a chair and sighed:

"I gave up baseball because I wanted peace and quiet. This is what I got."

Carleton left Texas Christian University in 1925 to enter professional ball with Texarkana of the East Texas League. He went from hitches at Houston and Rochester to the St. Louis Cardinals where he got his first chance to pitch in a World Series game. Sold to the Chicago Cubs he helped them win pennants in 1935 and 1938.

Athletic Director

Does he miss the excitement of the ball park?

"To tell the truth," Carleton mused, "I knew I was about washed up in the majors and had nowhere to go in baseball. I had a good home paid for and rather than kick around the minors I quit."

He's directing the plant athletic program for thousands of Consolidated employees.

Test Twilight Ball

DETROIT, June 17 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers, drawing 20,428 spectators to a late double-header with the New York Yankees yesterday that was designated as a test of the popularity of twilight ball, have announced that a single game with the Boston Red Sox June 24 had been set for 6 p. m. (EWT).

Wilson Appointed

ITHICA, N. Y. (AP)—E. B. (Speed) Wilson, football and basketball coach at Hobart College since 1934, has been appointed varsity basketball coach at Cornell University.

Sailor Sam Snead —*By Pap'*

BOOMING DRIVES THAT SPLIT THE FAIRWAYS MADE
Slammin' Sam Snead
FAMOUS but
A DELICATELY-STROKED CHIP SHOT OF 60 FT. RAN TRUE TO THE CUP AND GAVE HIM HIS FIRST MAJOR CHAMPIONSHIP -THE P.G.A. TITLE
THE NAVY IS MADE UP OF CHAMPIONS
SAMMY MARCHED RIGHT FROM THE FINAL GREEN TO A POST IN THE NAVY
PAP'

NORFOLK, Va., June 16 (AP)—Slammin' Sammy Snead, one of the biggest money winners in golf history, became Samuel Jackson Snead, Second Class Specialist, in the United States Navy today.

Winner of the recent P. G. A. tourney, the links stylist from Hot Springs, Va., reported to the Norfolk Naval Training Station for duty and immediately began the first phases of training which will enable him to assist in the Navy's program of toughening up recruits.

Snead joins another golfer of note here at the training station—ex-National Amateur Champion Johnny Fischer.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Gowdy Speaks for Reds

When the Cincinnati Reds made their second visit of the season to Braves Field, Hank Gowdy was in charge of the ball club. Bill McKechnie had been called home.

"Things are just the same with us," Gowdy said. "We can get that well-pitched game, but not enough runs to go with it. But even at that I guess we aren't as bad off as some of these other teams. The Braves, for instance.

"We beat them six straight in Cincinnati on their last trip West, yet they might have broken even with a few breaks," Hank went on. "Javery pitched good ball against us and so did Hutchings. The balls the Braves have been hitting lately simply haven't been dropping like they did in May. That's the difference between a winning club and a losing one.

Visited Evers

"I saw something the other night I want to tell you about. I dropped in to visit Johnny Evers in Albany, New York. He has a store there, you know. Up on the wall he has an enlarged picture of the Cubs and Giants, taken just before the start of that historic play-off game they had. And you should have seen the bats the boys were holding. The handles on them were as thick as the fat part of the present-day stick.

"That picture—as I told Ray Blades, here—bears up the contention I have always had. I claim that a lot of players today are using thin handle bats, with heavy ends, going for home runs, who shouldn't be trying for anything except singles and doubles. And all because of the lively ball."

Gowdy handed a new ball to Bucky Walters, who was going to take the first turn on the mound in batting practice.

Body Guards

"Evers told me a story about himself that I had never heard before," Hank continued. "Remember the game in which he pulled that famous play on Fred Merkle, when Fred forgot to touch second base and the Cubs and Giants had to play off for the pennant? Well, as he was leaving the Polo Grounds that day Johnny found himself surrounded by four or five of the toughest looking characters he'd ever seen.

"At first he said he wanted to run. But he kept pushing along through the crowd, with the big guys at his elbows, until he was out of sight of the park. It wasn't until a couple of days later that he found out from a friend of his that the big boys had been planted there to see that he got away all right."

"Get out of the past, Hank, and into the present," said Paul Derringer.

Sox Drawing

"How are the Red Sox drawing?" Blades asked. "A lot better than the Braves, I suppose."

"Yes, the fans have been following them well all year," a baseball writer answered.

"How about those Red Sox?" said Derringer. "They win eight in a row and gain only half a game on the Yankees."

"Joe McCarthy works his pitchers about once a week," said Gee Walker. "No wonder they can keep down those runs. What's Bonham now, nine and one?"

"When they aren't scoring, their pitching has it," said Derringer. "When the pitching is tough, they pile up runs."

"I can't understand how Joe Di Maggio has stayed down under .300 as long as he has," said Eddie Joost.

"He's under .250," said the scribe.

"But you know he won't be for long," said Gowdy. "He'll be up there before the World Series gets around."

"Speaking of the series," said the scribe, "is it going to be Brooklyn again in this league?"

"Brooklyn?" said Gowdy "Take a tip from me, boy, and watch those Cardinals from now on. They're getting tougher every time we meet them."

Shortstop Bought

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Purchase of shortstop Eugene (Huck) Geary from Minneapolis of the American Association has been announced by the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Some cash was involved and the Pirates also will release one player outright to Minneapolis as well as send another to the Millers under option. The date Geary reports to the Pirates has not been determined.

All-Star Contest Has New Starting For Light Ruling

NEW YORK (AP)—Ford Frick, President of the National League, has announced the All-Star game between the National and American Leagues at the Polo Grounds, July 6, will start at 6:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, and finish under lights, if necessary.

The game originally was scheduled to be played at night and then shifted to a 6 p. m. starting time when the Army ordered the blacking out of all ball parks. The later start was made possible by the ruling of Army officials, which permits the lights to be turned on until one hour after sunset.

The Brooklyn Dodgers have scheduled several of their games for a 7 p. m. start and the Giants will do the same against the Reds, June 24.

Foxx Views National League

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Speaking from the detached viewpoint of a player who has been cast out of the league where he spent the best years of his baseball life and who hasn't yet become acquainted with his new circuit, Jimmie Foxx figures that he may get into a pennant race before the season ends.

Jimmie points out cautiously that he has only seen three rival National League clubs since he became a member of the Chicago Cubs, but he doesn't believe the Brooklyn Dodgers are as outstanding a team as the Yankees are in the American League. The way he looks at it, the Dodgers are best, but both Cincinnati and St. Louis are capable of giving them a tussle and the Cubs, Giants and Pirates all have the stuff to make trouble.

Got Good Start

"Brooklyn got off to a good start," he says, "but they can come back fast. There ought to be a great scramble for places."

Just what part he may play in the scramble, Jimmie declines to say. He was limping around today. The ribs that contributed to his decline and fall as a Boston Red Socker still bother and he pointed out that he started the season with a broken toe. So it's quite obvious that Jimmie doesn't believe he has played his best ball so far this year.

So far, Jimmie hasn't been able to see much difference in the way American and National Leaguers play ball.

Curve-Ball League

"I've seen a lot of soft stuff, if that's what they mean by calling the National a curve-ball league," he commented. "As far as I've seen, the American has better pitching, but I will say one thing—over here the young pitchers really pitch. They don't just rear back and throw. In the American they pick a big, strong boy and say 'he'll learn to pitch.' Here they don't let him learn by himself, they take him out and teach him."

And what was the ex-American Leaguer's opinion of the race in the junior circuit? It was emphatic:

"The Yankees are the best, from the manager on down. They're about 10 games ahead now. In another two months it will be 20."

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Roberge	12	2	4	0	0	.333
Lombardi	137	17	45	6	20	.328
Tobin	51	7	16	5	8	.314
Holmes	233	18	65	2	11	.279
Fernandez	226	28	61	3	26	.270
Waner	156	23	42	0	17	.269
Miller	248	24	65	4	21	.262
Demaree	125	14	30	1	17	.240
West	173	21	41	7	22	.237
Sisti	183	25	42	4	23	.230
Gremp	100	7	22	2	10	.220
Ross	82	7	18	2	10	.220
Cooney	94	12	19	0	2	.202
Cuccinello	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Masi	28	8	4	0	3	.143

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cronin	34	4	14	2	12	.412
Doerr	195	25	72	10	48	.369
Williams	194	55	65	15	63	.335
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Pesky	211	40	68	0	16	.322
Di Maggio	224	46	66	7	19	.295
Tabor	214	26	58	2	29	.271
Fox	139	23	37	0	27	.266
Peacock	94	6	23	0	7	.245
Finney	96	16	22	0	8	.229
Conroy	102	10	23	3	11	.225
Lupien	94	10	21	0	9	.223
Campbell	7	3	1	0	0	.143

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Hutchings	10	1	0	1.000
Tost	13	7	3	.700
Errickson	13	2	1	.677
Sain	17	3	2	.600
Javery	16	4	6	.400
Earley	11	3	5	.375
Tobin	16	5	9	.357
Salvo	9	1	2	.333
Wallace	9	1	2	.333
Donovan	9	0	3	.000
*Lamana	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

*Released

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	15	4	1	.800
Hughson	13	5	2	.714
Newsome	11	6	3	.667
Dobson	10	4	3	.571
Judd	12	5	4	.556
Wagner	11	5	5	.500
Terry	8	3	4	.429
Butland	9	0	0	.000
Ryba	8	0	1	.000

Paul Waner in High 'Glee' With 'Harrah' as Mark Nears

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Fans Privileged

Boston baseball fans are a privileged lot. The history of the game here has been one of momentous events with thrills in abundance and a succession of great players wearing the uniforms of the Boston American and National League teams. Latest event about to take place is the achievement of Paul Waner. He needs only two hits to enter the select circle of batters who have compiled a total of 3,000 in their major league careers.

Select Group of Hitters

Waner has been preceded into that 3,000-hit class by only six major leaguers led by Ty Cobb, whose record is 4,191. The other higher bracket batters of that class are Pop Anson, Eddie Collins, Nap Lajoie, Tris Speaker and Hans Wagner. To magnify the importance of 3,000 hits such great batters as Babe Ruth, Rogers Hornsby, Willie Keeler and others never quite made it. The nearest approach that never made it was Sam Rice, who spent 20 years with the Washington Senators and Cleveland Indians and at the conclusion of 1934 had 2,987.

Credit and Ceremony Planned

Because this is the day and era of records, and because scrutiny of baseball records has proved to one and all that 3,000 hits is a lot of batting, fitting credit and some ceremony is to be bestowed on the little Braves outfielder, who spent most of his 17 years with Pittsburgh. When he makes his hit number 3,000 the game will be stopped, the bat presented to the Louisville concern that turns out his bats and the ball will go to the Cooperstown collection of important curios.

Named Glee, Born in Harrah

Paul was born April 16, 1903 and it is fittingly coincidental that his parents should have named him Paul Glee Waner and that he should have been born in Harrah, Oklahoma, for that 3,000th hit is a gleeful occasion and calls for plenty of harrahs. Along with whatever else may be done for him, a Boston group has arranged a dinner for him tomorrow night at the Copley Plaza in recognition of either the achievement or anticipation of it, should it take a day or two more.

Recalls Few of the Hits

Before the game yesterday Paul sat upon the bat rack and reminisced a little into the past. He could not recall his first major league hit and found it a bit of a strain to recall many of the 2,998 already compiled. He knew he had hit over 100 home runs and he knew he had made six in six times at bat once, using a different bat on each appearance at the plate. He maintains Rogers Hornsby was the greatest hitter he ever saw and thinks that if he had started his career with the Pirates instead of three years earlier with San Francisco, he might have reached the goal achieved only by Ty Cobb of 4,000 hits. He totaled 609 hits on the Pacific Coast before coming into the National League.

Many Far Western Athletes Heading for Armed Service

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—With Pacific Northwest colleges and universities—both large and small—closing their doors for the summer, scores of well known athletes are enlisting in various branches of the armed forces. Many a big name athlete remained in school during the past year only after signing up with the Army Air Corps, marines, etc., for duty "after graduation." Now they are being called into service.

Norm Dalthorp, Washington basketball flash, is due to enter the Army Air Corps shortly. Paul Valenti, sparkplug of the title-winning OSC basketball team, recently enlisted in the Navy as a hospital apprentice, first class.

Rose Bowl Gridder

An Oregon State Rose Bowl gridder, Orville Zeilaskowski, teamed with Washington sophomore halfback Bobby Erickson in joining the Marine Corps Reserve in Seattle early this month. Both will finish college before being called to duty.

Ray Segale, guard on the Oregon football team, is another recent enlistee in the Marine Corps Reserve. He is slated for the Quantico Officers Training School following graduation. Jimmy Newquist, Oregon halfback, signed up recently with the Navy for aviation cadet training.

Two other Washington athletes are enrolled in a Navy course which will lead to their eventual commissioning as Japanese language specialists. Dick Greenwood, regular guard for three years on Jimmy Phelan's Husky football team, and Bill Redlin, nationally known ski ace, enlisted as yeoman, second class, in United States Naval Intelligence.

Former Stars Go

Dick Johnson, former assistant Washington grid coach and star end for the Huskies a college decade ago, recently went into the Navy as did Dale Gentry, WSC's all-America end of the '41 pigskin season.

Bill Sewell, WSC's triple threat gridder, recently was called by his Tacoma draft board. Don Durdan of OSC and Bill Carney of Oregon's champion baseball club both are slated for naval training.

John Will, former Washington track man, has earned a naval commission after a course at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. In air corps training is Bud Erickson, star Husky center of several years ago. Bud Nestor, former Oregon gridder, and now in active duty with the Army Air Corps in Brazil, recently was upped to the rank of captain.

* * *

Release of details of the Coral Sea naval engagement brought news of the death in action of Ensign Pat Johns, star Washington broadjumper of the '40-'41 seasons. He was aboard the U. S. S. Lexington as a communications officer.

Johns, one of the best broadjumpers ever to compete for Washington, left school at the close of his junior year for active duty with the Navy.

Another Northwest athlete also figured in the engagement. Hymie Harris, star Oregon end of several seasons ago, also was on the Lexington, but was rescued after the ship was destroyed.

* * *

Results of the NCAA track and field meet at Lincoln brought scant joy to Northern Division track followers. Idaho's Vic Dyrgall came through with a fourth in the two mile and Bob Smith of Washington with fifth places in both the 220 and the quarter.

Other point winners were Bob Fischer of OSC, fifth in the mile; Fritz Krieger of Montana, sixth in the javelin; and Gene Clawson of Montana, fifth in the discus. Otherwise the cupboard was bare.

Washington's Smith, regularly a sprinter, surprised Husky track followers when he placed in the quarter. Shifted to the 440 for the NCAA meet, Smith came through with a fine race.

* * *

Tubby Graves, Washington baseball coach who recently completed 20 years at the Seattle school, names the Yankees' Joe Gordon as the finest college baseball player he ever saw. . . . Gordon starred for Oregon before jumping to the big time. . . . Seattle's skidding Suds bounched into sixth place recently—the lowest the Rainiers have been in Coast League standings in the past five years.

Lee Irwin

Katherine Hubbell Advances in Play

Defending Singles Champion Katherine Hubbell of Vassar successfully advanced to the quarter-finals in the annual national college girls' tennis championship tournament by eliminating Joan Garrigon of Manhattanville College, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0 in the second round at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday.

Lonny Myers, also of Vassar and seeded No. 2, won her second-round match by default from Barbara Peabody, another Vassar student. Fourth-seeded Lois Ladd of Wellesley displayed improved form in defeating Patricia Tourchon of Connecticut, and Betty Thompson of Middlebury by 6—0, 6—1 margins. Ruth Blanchard of Connecticut was defeated by Dorothy Wightman, third-ranking player, in the first round by 6—3, 6—2.

The national doubles tournament started this morning with the semi-finals scheduled for Thursday and the finals Friday.

Minor Leagues

Results June 16

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 3-4, Syracuse 0-7 (2nd game 10 innings)
Rochester 4-4, Newark 3-0.
Baltimore 7, Buffalo 1 (2nd game post.)
Toronto 7, Jersey City 2.

American Association

Milwaukee 3-6, Indianapolis 2-3.
Louisville 5-5, Kansas City 4-2.
St. Paul 2, Columbus 1.
Toledo 5, Minneapolis 4.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 10, Oakland 2.
Los Angeles 11, San Francisco 2.
Sacramento at Portland, postponed.
(Only games scheduled).

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 3, Springfield 1.
Albany 1, Elmira 0.
Hartford 6, Scranton 1.
Williamsport 4, Binghamton 2.

Texas League

Tulsa 1, San Antonio 0.
Fort Worth 12, Shreveport 0.
Dallas 6, Beaumont 5
Houston 10, Oklahoma City 3.

Southern Association

Little Rock 5, Atlanta 4.
Knoxville 7, Birmingham 4.
Nashville 4, New Orleans 3.
Chattanooga at Memphis, postponed.

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Today's Woman

The Textile Co-ordinating Committee of the National Home Economics Association here shows the home sewer how modish new costumes can be made from outdated, worn garments. (1) This coat with five years of wear had become thin and shiny. It was taken apart, material sponged, pressed, reversed, and cut to make bolero and skirt shown in (2). Coat facing was used for skirt lap. Upper part of the coat, front and back, remained the same with original sleeves cut to ⅞ length. A well-worn man's shirt was used for blouse, original front closings, buttons, and buttonholes being retained. Collar was cut from shirt tails. Cost: 15 cents for Simplicity Pattern No. 3885. Bolero was cut from jacket of pattern used for dress shown in (6). (3) Same suit worn over dress shown in (6). (4) Smart summer dress made from the old one shown in (5) by adding one yard of checked spun rayon. Shoulder pieces of new dress came from back of old one; original sleeves used again. Skirt was cut three inches below original waistline so that flare was retained. Cost: 60 cents for material, 15 cents for Du Barry Pattern No. 5289. (6) Afternoon dress made from evening dress shown in (7). There was sufficient material in the full skirt to make the complete dress, without jacket. Cost: 25 cents for Simplicity Pattern No. 4221.

Mrs. America Once More Sews a Fine Seam

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With whole-hearted response, Mrs. America clears out the neglected sewing room as the Consumer Division of the OPA warns of increasingly heavy demands on all textiles for military needs. She scans the family wardrobe with calculating eye.

"A careful cleaning, some ripping and turning," she murmurs with a gleam of satisfaction in her eye, "and I'll make these clothes quite presentable. All I need is a few new patterns, and I'll get some thread and pins next time I'm out. I can help the Government in my own way, and I intend to do it."

Follow Directions Patiently

Sewing has been so simplified, so many sewing centers have been established throughout the country, since you probably last pondered a pattern, that you will be pleasantly surprised. Even beginners in the raw recruit class turn out quite professional-looking jobs, simply by taking the pattern in hand and carefully—and patiently—following directions. This type of self-discipline for short-cutters serves many a good end in wartime. The WAACs are in for it, you can rest assured of that. You may be glad to take yours on the home-sewing front.

Put some of those abandoned dresses which hang disconsolately in your closet back into commission. You can accomplish much with a few sewing tricks. Perhaps the dress is worn out under the arms, or discolored. That sends many a good dress to the bottom. Be clever. Get a pattern, and make it into a jumper.

If you don't take to jumpers, buy seven-eighths of a yard of contrasting material, and you can make it into a perfectly new, good-looking dress. A dress with outmoded bodice and full skirt may be very respectably reclaimed with somewhat less than two yards of new material to be used for a torso top that teams up perfectly with the skirt. But here you must wisely key your colors.

Choose Fabric Carefully

Perhaps "making over" presents too many puzzles. You'd rather start fresh with new material. Don't put too much of a strain on your pocketbook when you buy material for your first venture. Get your gauge a bit, before you shoot. Consider the fabric you select carefully. Some are easy to work with; others wriggle through your fingers and elude you at every turn. Fabrics that can be just right for crisp pleats can be all wrong for soft gathers. Choose your pattern with the type of fabric in mind. Chiffons don't fulfill their mission made up in patterns cut for tweeds. Give this a thought. It makes so much difference to the success of your venture.

Most patterns give specific directions for cutting. Cut your material carefully after you have been particular about laying out the pieces as specified. Always follow the grain of the material. The way you do this cutting definitely concerns the final fit of your garment. One helpful plan is to draw a line down the pattern pieces to emphasize the directions they should follow—or make a firm crease. A paper weight or two will keep slippery fabric from pulling off the table at a critical moment.

Baste the Seams

From the time the pieces of your garment are cut until they are stitched safely together, they should be carefully handled. Don't be afraid to use plenty of pins (and save them) and to baste the seams together promptly on the table. No matter how much of a hurry you work yourself into at this stage, cool off and baste the seams. Stitch them from the top down, not from the bottom up. Gently press the pieces together without stretching or pulling.

When joining a bias edge to a straight one, be sure—oh, be very sure—to place the bias piece on top of the straight one, and pat the two together. Then you won't have any strange bulges where bulges don't belong. When the dress is basted and ready to fit, try it on with care. Too much handling at this timorous stage may easily pull the fabric out of line.

If you are interested in experimenting before you make a full-fledged attempt, you might get one of those fascinating fashion designing sets which consist of a sixteen-inch mannikin and several patterns—all for $2.49. The mannikin is made of flexible, durable materials, and has detachable arms like the regular size. This might give a fillip to your budding design genius. You never can tell. Perhaps you have what it takes, and America is in the market for designers.

In fitting, look for smoothness of line. How do the seams hang? If you've basted the seams together unevenly, puckers will make the fault apparent. Never try to force a fabric. See that your dress is comfortable. Stand in it, sit in it, and move around. If the dress pulls or draws, something is wrong with the way you've fitted it. Do you have "stretching trouble" with a bias skirt? Hang it overnight, at least, on a hanger, to take the stretch out of it before you turn the hem.

Alterations Will Restore It

Alterations will sometimes bring that "dress I never wear" back into the picture. If seams are involved in this process, check to see that the seam allowance is ample, and make sure that ripped-out stitching lines or pressing marks will not show when the job is done.

Home sewing does not end with clothes. Recently some 300 women turned out to attend a clinic on slip covers. Here was explained the knack of cutting, pinning, sewing, binding, and completing a slip cover for an old chair, translating it from a dull affair into a cheery object by a comparatively simple procedure. Two fundamental "musts" for this type of sewing include centering the design and, when cutting the material (pinned on the chair), leaving one third or one half inch for seams.

Mary Brooks Picken's latest book, "Sewing for the Home," and her "Modern Dressmaking Made Easy" are both invaluable guides for modern home sewing.

Another aspect of home sewing is that it affords broad scope for individuality in clothes—for choice of fabrics, interesting and becoming color combinations, and a cultivated appreciation of line.

Little Things Count

It's the little things that count in the homemaker's co-operation with Uncle Sam in the war. When one of us thinks, "The little I can do will not matter," it's time to stop and multiply that little by the population of our town, our state, our nation. It's our part of the total effort.

One of the little things now asked of us is to be careful of our pins and needles. Then we'll have them when we need them although the manufacture of them will have stopped. Don't sweep pins into the dust-pan therefore. Pick them up.

Another little thing this summer is care of our white shoes. Give white shoes an occasional scrubbing to remove layers of whitener which sometimes stiffen leather and cause it to crack, advises the Consumer Division of OPA.

Also, if we're making curtains or slip covers, let's omit the ruffles. Save material. Even cotton mills have turned over their looms for war production.

Downstairs and Up

A fresh-looking and modern touch can be given an old cushion by covering it with a remnant of fishnet material. The base color of the cushion shows through the fishnetting in a pleasing effect.

M. S.

Take Good Care of Your Hooked Rugs—They're Precious Now

By Ella Shannon Bowles
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At the present time, making hooked rugs isn't as important as taking care of those you own.

Jute burlap, the customary background material for work with the little handhook, is an imported commodity and is out of the market. As for woolen strips for fillers, under wartime conditions, the most enthusiastic rug-maker would not feel justified in using new materials or even old fabrics that could be reconditioned.

If you prefer, you can send the rug outside to be cleaned, but you really can do it just as well at home. If it is very soiled, it must be washed and rinsed in successive baths until the last water is clear. Probably you will need a stout arm to help you—a rug filled with water is very heavy. After the last rinse, squeeze out as much water as possible; and place on the lawn. Turn the rug occasionally and when it begins to dry, hang it over a stout line.

Usually a hooked rug is not allowed to reach the stage where such a bath is necessary, but can be cleaned quickly and easily by a much simpler method. Make a suds by mixing a reliable brand of soap flakes in lukewarm water. Spread the rug on the lawn or on the kitchen floor and scour it with a floor brush dipped in the suds. Clean a square or two at a time, using a circular motion. When you have covered the entire rug, clean the brush, washing out all the soap, and brush the rug with successive washes of clear water. Then hang it out-of-doors to dry.

The first noticeable signs of wear usually appear along the edges. Keep an eye for them and if ragged ends spring out, as they sometimes seem to do overnight, pull them in and fasten immediately.

Occasionally this method will not work at all and before you know it, the outside of the rug becomes badly frayed. There is a very definite solution for this problem. Even with jute at a premium, you probably can find enough strips eight inches in width; of course, if necessary, you may substitute a cotton fabric. Join the strips neatly until you have a length you can fit around the outside of the rug, allowing for corners. Baste about two inches of the width of the strip under the edges of the rug and with heavy thread sew to the foundation material. Then cut off the frayed edges and fell the edges to the new burlap, taking care to hold the rug so there will be no puckering. If there is a border design or if the central motifs of the pattern extend to the edges, draw the lines to complete them.

Now lay the rug on a table; using a small handhook, pull in strips of new material. Naturally, you try to match the colors as closely as possible and also cut strips of filling material of a size like those in the rug. Carry the hooking out to within two inches of the edge of the applied strip, then turn back the uncovered burlap to the underside of the rug, fold a small hem, and fell to the foundation material.

There are other ways of repairing the edges, if they are not too badly frayed. You can bind them with bias strips of cloth of neutral or harmonizing shades. Neat braids sewed one or more around the edges of a rug also make a good finish.

If you discover a worn place in the body of the rug, apply a patch of material which can be hooked through to the back. Trim the edges of the hole with a sharp pair of scissors and sew down on the patch. Then, using the small handhook, pull in the design and background, trying to match the colors.

Some handicraft workers line their new hooked rugs, though many do not. It is important that this reinforcement should be added to a mended rug. The final step in repairing is to press the rug on the wrong side, using a damp cloth.

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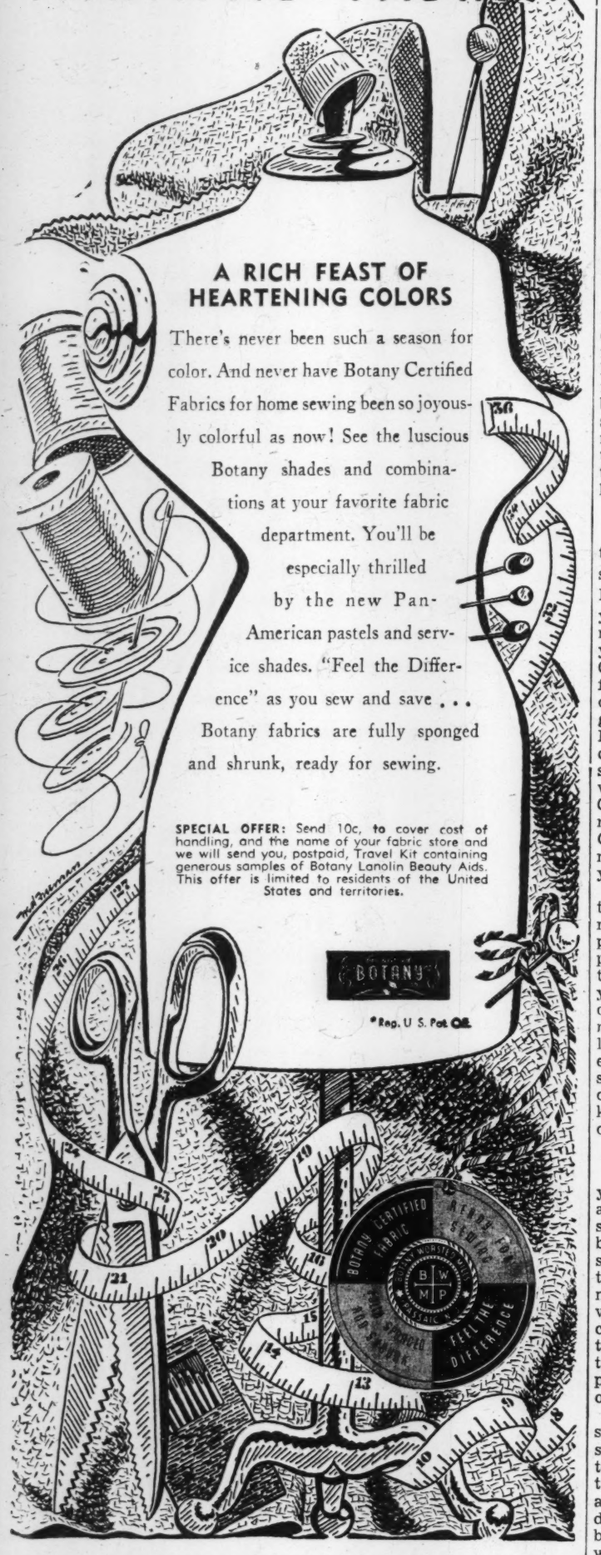

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The Home Forum

Episode in the South of England

THE ROAD WAS beautifully cared for; it wound contentedly over green little hills and greener valleys. The trees were luxuriant and, although I don't remember any particular scent, still there was a general pungency in the air that brought from me a grateful response. Not even August can take the edge off an English summer; there's a subtle coolness in the full sunshine. Even when basking, one is reminded of it if the smallest shadow falls on the body.

My bicycle was a light racing model, so the hills were small effort to climb and descending them was as easy as floating. Since my progress was managed so easily, there was nothing to distract me from the charms of the countryside. Here and there were cottages, some with thatched roofs. There were eighteenth-century houses, too, with a hardy and winning severity about them. Always there were the trees flourishing on every hand, except where fields were to be seen parceled into the oblong, square, or irregular plots so familiar to everyone who knows England.

* * *

Toward noon, I sailed down a long slope into a quiet village, called Warblington. At the end of a narrow elbowed lane, a church steeple rose sharply, and I headed at once in its direction. There, in the midst of a serene and tidy churchyard, was the ancient church —gray, and yet as fresh and airy as a sprig of watercress. It seemed to watch over the village like a gracious old churchman, quiet, but with unquestioned authority. Outside I met the gardener, tending his rose bushes under the shadow of a towering beech tree. He told me of the great age of this church. I remember his handsome mustache, and his simple unaffected pride in the church.

Out on the main road again, I soon came to the edge of the village, and was just riding by the last house when I heard someone practicing a Mozart violin concerto—vigorous, incisive, repeating again and again a certain knotty passage in the first movement. What is pleasanter than to hear a difficult point yielding to repeated and intelligent assaults? I wanted suddenly to know this violinist. I turned back, found the gardener again, and inquired hopefully whether he knew any one who could put me up for the night.

* * *

"My wife and I could do it nicely," he said amiably. And so he put away the trowel he had been using, and the heavy shears; we strolled out of the churchyard and through an orchard in which an old white horse was grazing. Finally there was a gate to be opened and we emerged from the grassy orchard into a crooked lane, lined with gray stone houses. In one of these the gardener and his family lived.

The wife was a jolly little woman, and evidently an excellent housekeeper. Everything, from the carpet on the floor to the pictures of apples, pears, and pheasants on the walls, gave the impression of having been intimately scrubbed. I noticed the grain of the wood in the kitchen floor that stood out in cleanly distinctness. She told me, first of all, about her son, Cyril, away at Chichester for a few days. Then I settled down to some crusty home-made bread and some equally good preserves that had just been put up—and milk—and was ready for an explorative jaunt.

First of all, I left a note at the house from which had come the Mozart, and then went off to investigate the next village. I've forgotten what its name was, but I remember its church even more clearly than Warblington's. It was tiny—hardly more than a chapel —and the oldest building for miles around. Traces of Norman architecture could still be seen—a characteristically rounded arch or two—and elsewhere the church had been altered by later masons. I was reminded of Rochester Cathedral, in which one can see clearly the transition from the Norman to the later and more English style.

* * *

Next day, the daughter of the musician I had heard called to invite me most cordially for an afternoon of music. The gardener's wife took a great interest in outfitting me in her son's clothes (in which I felt somewhat like a rabbit in a flour sack) and I walked up to the pleasant house at the edge of the village.

The daughter, it developed, was a 'cellist; and, before long, we were busy going through trios—her mother playing the violin capably, and I rattling away at the piano. It was heavenly to have a fine piano again, even though my hands were stiff from gripping the handlebars of a bicycle for days. We had some solid enjoyment out of Schumann—he's the best writer of the century for informal playing—the warmth and coherence come through so easily; and strangers can always understand each other from the first in playing his music. I remember the spacious plain room—the pleasure of music for ourselves, and not for an audience.

Later there was tea, and then we sauntered back together to my gardener's home. Next morning I got up early, said an unwilling good-by to Warblington, then started out for Chichester and the cathedral which had been my goal for the last week.

ROGER CHALLIS

The Free Reader

"A FREE READER," happy thought: to read what you want to read; to read when you will and how you will. To choose a book as a man chooses a friend, . . . because you have a whim to read that particular book, because you like the color of the cover, or the print, or the novelty of the unknown name of the unknown author: these are real reasons for reading a book, Moreover, think of the delight of reading when you will. . . . Lastly, to read how you will; not like a slave meticulously, beginning with the title and the preface, and reading—and, what is worse, understanding —every word, diligently plying the index in the end to clear up the blurred spots in your comprehension, and turning up bright and informed at the conclusion of these meritorious labors. This is not how to read. The free reader reserves the right to begin a book in the middle or at the end, to devote himself to two or three books at the same time, or to drop any or all of them at will, without incurring any moral opprobrium for his conduct or even a supercilious question as to his constancy. Your free reader is really the only completely happy man.—From "Reading as a Penalty," by FELIX E. SCHELLING in his "Summer Ghosts and Winter Topics." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

White Roses

Is it your white, fragile petals
Rising in chaste superiority
From that blue bowl,
Oh, lovely roses—
Is it these, alone,
That so stir the soul
To unremembered recognition
Of each new moment's glory?
Or is it that such loveliness
Is but a part of my own being
Finding its fulfillment in the seeing
Of white roses, fragrant in a deep, blue bowl?

J. McC. G.

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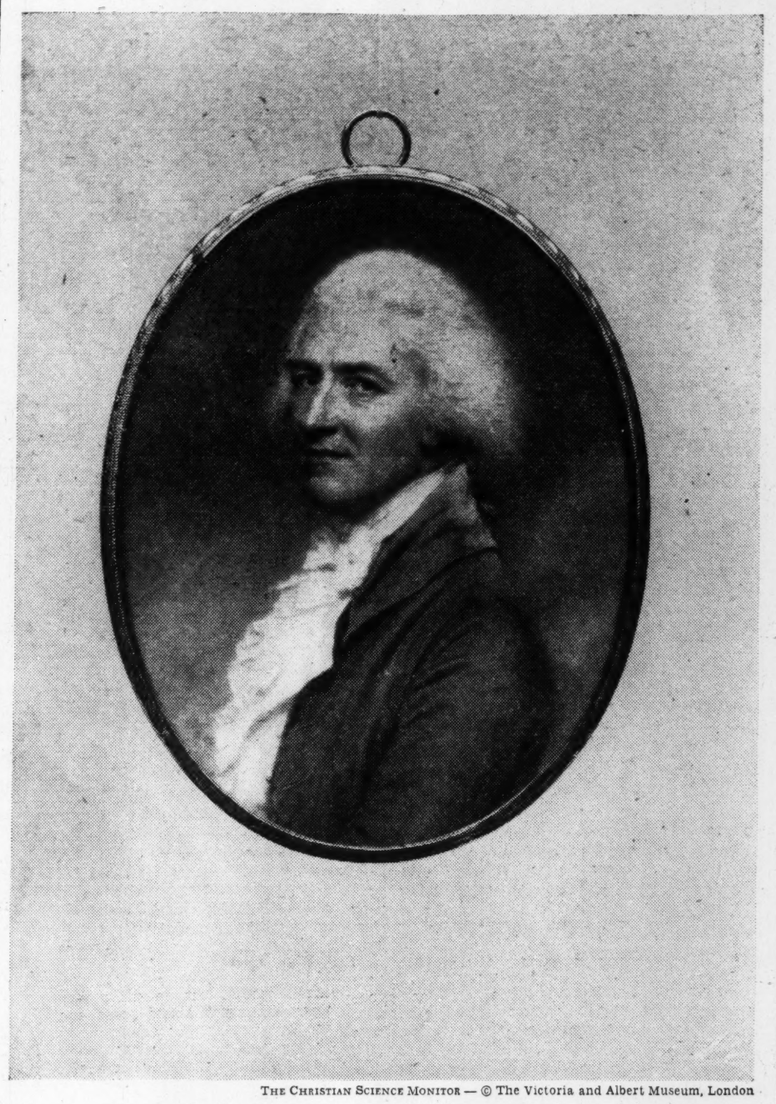

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © The Victoria and Albert Museum, London

A SELF-PORTRAIT OF JOHN SMART

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, in London, has, since the outbreak of war, enriched its collection of miniatures by several outstanding purchases and acquisitions from the National Art Collections Fund and from the funds of various bequests.

Among recent purchases is a very beautiful self-portrait of John Smart, showing the artist in middle life. This painter, although he is not ranked among the finest miniaturists, is noted for the beauty of his color and the exquisite finish of his work. In addition, his knowledge of anatomy gives to his portraits a clarity and life-likeness that is most convincing. For backgrounds, he favored gray or gray-black, and delicate mauves and pale green were colors he was fond of introducing in the dress of his sitters, as well as a red that is characteristic of this painter.

Smart was born in 1741 in Norfolk, near the city of Norwich—the birthplace of his great contemporaries, the painters "Old Crome" and John Sell Cotman. He came to London and worked in the school established by William Shipley—now the St. Martin's Lane Academy. He was a successful painter and executed many miniatures of the fashionable society of his day.

Smart is credited with having been a man of high character, and the allusion to him by his friend and fellow miniaturist, Richard Cosway, as "faithful John" and "honest John Smart" show the esteem in which he was held.

Smart spent five years in India during which time he painted many of the Indian princes. A drawing of great charm of Mooiz Ud Deen Sultaun, in the Print Room of the British Museum, is a graceful portrait of a large-eyed, very boyish-looking young Indian in a jeweled turban.

Heart of the Prairie

MEMORY IS A kind of reading glass under which spots of earth long beloved take on the aspect of something magical, as of a miniature world examined with godlike eyes. So this pasture of sixty acres and the surrounding landscape appear to me as I reassemble the Sangamon River country. The rims of forestry, the distant houses, the Mason County Hills, the rail fences and hedges, the thunderheads, the undulating land toward the house and barn of George Kirby two miles north, all seem like a fairy world as I have recollected the days when I was fourteen to about twenty, and spent every summer working for my grandfather on his farm in Sandridge Precinct in the heart of the prairie. . . .

Between Atterberry and the Masters farm the country is as beautiful as any in Menard County, all with green fields in the spring, golden fields in harvest-time, with sweet smells of the clover blown from afar and from near by the long winds in the June days. So often I walked and raced the four miles from Atterberry to the Masters farmhouse, so eager to get there that I could scarcely contain myself. There was bindweed on the rail fences, horsetails, cattails and pond weeds in the pools of water. There was rich meadow grass, and in season dandelions, milkweed, ironweed, and the purple blossoms of the Jimson weed. Around the rim of the landscape seemed to soar the forestry in that clear atmosphere. If I had taken time to loiter in the woods along the way I would have found May apples, wood violets, the flower of Illinois, spring beauties, jack-in-the-pulpit, wake-robin and lady-slippers. And just as often I have gone to Atterberry to take the train to Lewistown, grieving all the way that the summer was ending and that I was leaving my grandparents, my uncle Will, my riding horse, the carpenter shop, the pasture where I flew kites and scanned the Mason County Hills, or the house and barn of George Kirby nestled against the rim of forestry across the prairie. On such partings I sat at the car window watching my grandfather go to the rack for his horses. His hair was snow-white and had been so since he was thirty-five or so, and I could see this snow-white hair under the rim of his hat, as I remembered his voice, so tender, so deep as he bade me farewell. "Farewell, son," were his words. I was returning to Lewistown which I did not like, to school that did not interest me. And so my eyes dimmed as the train went on, as I glanced back to see the white horses of the Masters carriage turning the road to go on to the beloved lane of hedges that led to the gate and the door that had been mine in the months past.—From "The Sangamon," by EDGAR LEE MASTERS. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Plants Made Him Famous

LUTHER BURBANK now bought a tract of four acres of land on the country road, west of his first location, and with the greatest care and at heavy expense began to prepare it for the work of his lifetime. . . . His fame as a nurseryman was local, his fame as an experimenter and plant-breeder spread very slowly. In 1893 he published a catalogue, simple in appearance and modest in form, that set horticulturists, botanists, and nurserymen by the ears and that, at first, brought him scorching condemnation for what the wiseacres said was his unthinkable effrontery. But presently it began to be known that what, in that catalogue, Luther Burbank had called "New Creations in Plant Life," were bona fide and that he could prove every claim. Slowly his name began to command respect; presently scientists and botanists, seedsmen and nurserymen, were beginning to make a path to his door; they were followed soon by reporters, journalists, photographers, the curious, the garden-lovers, the general public. Before the beginning of this new century, Luther Burbank had become "good newspaper copy"; in the year that Santa Rosa and California joined in celebrating elaborately his "Golden Anniversary" of achievement he was one of the ten best-known men on the whole earth, his plants and trees and flowers were growing in practically every corner of the land and myriads of them abroad, and he had been loaded down with honors, degrees, acknowledgments, and the friendship and admiration of men and women everywhere, great and humble. . . . So his last years were filled, almost without a break, with contentment, peace and . . . with the work he loved and at which he was tireless.—From "Partner of Nature," by WILBUR HALL. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Enduring Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE INTERESTING Scriptural narrative of the tender devotion and friendship which existed between David and Jonathan has for centuries encouraged and gladdened the hearts of many who desire to enjoy and maintain satisfying, joyous, and mutually helpful friendships. Referring to the bond of love which united these two young men, it is related in the eighteenth chapter of I Samuel that "the soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul. . . . And Jonathan stripped himself of the robe that was upon him, and gave it to David, and his garments, even to his sword, and to his bow, and to his girdle."

In pondering the enduring nature of this beautiful friendship between David and Jonathan, one is impressed by the outstanding qualities of constancy, consistency, and co-operation which marked their entire relationship. In Christian Science we learn that such sterling mental characteristics are the result of righteous thinking—thinking which reflects and expresses the spiritual and immutable nature of Deity, and which is, therefore, at all times loving, loyal, pure, and strong, because it emanates from the one Mind, God, who is unalterable divine Principle, Love. Since this priceless privilege of spiritual, God-governed thinking is free to all, one and all may claim its rich rewards in the proportion that they accept, utilize, and obey the teachings of Christian Science.

The inspiring Biblical accounts of Christ Jesus' affection and unswerving care for his disciples furnish us with a shining example of spiritual friendship. He said (John 15:14, 15): "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you. Henceforth I call you not servants; for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth: but I have called you friends; for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you."

Christian Science teaches that because God is the Father of man, the brotherhood of man follows as a necessary, established fact. If, therefore, we would enjoy the blessings of true brotherhood which come from the impartial, loving Father-Mother God, we must love His children with an abiding spiritual devotion. The reflection and expression of divine Love, in brotherly love, will be made manifest in our experience in steadfast affection, happy and profitable relationships, lasting joy, and permanent peace.

A young man accepted a position which offered much in the way of progress and advancement, but found his work becoming more and more distasteful, owing to a growing sense of disapproval of his employer, whom he regarded as exceedingly demanding and unfair in his business dealings. Aroused through his study of Christian Science to overcome his personal sense of dislike, and holding in thought the spiritual qualities which belonged to man's true selfhood, he found his employer's attitude changed into one of kindly interest, courteous consideration, and sincere co-operation. This exercise of right thinking brought welcome relief and freedom to himself and his co-workers as well, proving the power of Truth, infallible divine Principle, to bless all concerned and make clear the spiritual nature of true friendliness.

Surely, then, the best, indeed the only way to gain and retain wholesome, happy, and helpful friendships is through the constant and consistent expression of universal love and the giving of unselfed service to all mankind. This method is a practical and never-failing remedy for loneliness, limitation, self-pity, and discordant human relationships. Man in God's likeness is defined by Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 591), as "the compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." Obviously, then, spiritual man includes all that reflects God. As this fact of real being is understood, one who looks to the divine source to supply the true sense of love and friendship can never lack their manifestation in human experience.

When, through prayer, self-abnegation, and spiritual understanding, we are able to cast out of our consciousness the erroneous suggestions of enmity, jealousy, condemnation, destructive criticism, and the like, and to replace them with honesty, integrity, forgiveness, kindliness, and universal love, our human affairs will inevitably express increasing harmony, affluence, and success. Opportunities for serving mankind will open up in hitherto unexpected ways, joyous activities will unfold, life will become sweeter and richer, more interesting and useful, and we shall enjoy an improved environment, spiritual contentment, peace, and plenty. In the degree of our understanding we shall come to prove and to experience the truth of Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 100): "Pure humanity, friendship, home, the interchange of love, bring to earth a foretaste of heaven. They unite terrestrial and celestial joys, and crown them with blessings infinite."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Prietenie Statornică

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

INTERESANTA poveste din Scripturi despre dragostea blândă și prietenia care a existat între David și Ionatan a încurajat și umplut cu bucurie, timp de secole, inimile multora, cari doresc să beneficieze și să întreție prietenii plăcute și reciproc folositoare. In capitolul optsprezece din Cartea I-a a lui Samuil se spune referitor la legătura de iubire ce a unit pe acești doi tineri, că "sufletul lui Ionatan s'a lipit de sufletul lui David, așa încât Ionatan îl iubea ca pe sine însuși. . . . Astfel Ionatan s'a dezbrăcat de mantia care era pe el și i-a dat-o lui David, asemenea și zaua sa, sabia sa, arcul său și brâul său."

Dacă meditâm asupra caracterului statornic al acestei frumoase prietenii între David și Ionatan, rămânem impresionați de calitățile deosebite de neschimbare, stabilitate și cooperare cari au distins toate relațiunile lor. In Știința Creștină învățăm că astfel de caracteristici mintale curate sunt rezultatul unei cugetări drepte—cugetare care reflectează și exprimă natura spirituală și neschimbătoare a Divinității, și care este deci, oricând, iubitoare, leală, curată și tare, fiindcă emană de la unica Minte, Dumnezeu, care este Principiu divin inalterabil, Iubire. Din moment ce acest privilegiu neprețuit al unei cugetări spirituale și de Dumnezeu-cârmuită este la dispoziția tuturor, fiecare și cu toții putem revendica răsplata ei bogată, în proporția în care acceptăm, utilizăm și ascultăm învățăturile Științei Creștine.

Provestirea plină de inspirație din Biblie despre dragostea și grija neclintită a lui Hristos Isus pentru discipolii săi, ne arată un exemplu strălucitor de prietenie spirituală. El a spus (Ioan 15:14, 15): "Voi prietenii mei sunteți, dacă faceți ceea ce vă poruncesc. De acum nu vă mai zic slugi, că sluga nu știe ce face domnul său, ci v'am numit pe voi prieteni, pentru că toate câte am auzit de la Tatăl meu v'am făcut cunoscut."

Știința Creștină învață că deoarece Dumnezeu este Tatăl omului frăția dintre oameni urmează drept fapt necesar și stabilit. Dacă dorim deci să ne bucurăm de binecuvântările unei adevărate frății, binecuvântări ce vin de la imparțialul, iubitorul Tată-Mamă Dumnezeu, noi trebue să iubim pe copii Săi cu o statornică credință spirituală. Resfrângerea și exprimarea Iubirii divine în iubire frățească, se va manifesta în experiența noastră, în dragoste statornică, relațiuni bune și profitabile, bucurii trainice și pace permanentă.

Un tânăr a acceptat odată o situație care-i oferea multe posibilități de progres și avansare, dar a constatat că activitatea sa devenea din ce în ce mai neplăcută, din cauza unui sentiment crescând de dezaprobare a patronului său, pe care îl considera extrem de pretențios și nedrept în transacțiunile sale de afaceri. Condus de studiile sale despre Știința Creștină să învingă sentimentul său personal de aversiune, și menținând în cugetarea sa calitățile spirituale cari aparțin adevăratei ființe a omului, a observat că atitudinea patronului său s'a schimbat în interes binevoitor, în considerațiune curtenitoare și cooperare sinceră. Adoptarea acestei cugetări drepte i-a adus ușurare și liberare, de asemenea și colegilor săi, dovedind puterea Adevărului, Principiu divin infailibil, de a binecuvânta pe toți cei interesati și a arăta limpede natura spirituală a adevăratei bunevoințl.

Este deci evident, că cea mai bună cale, de fapt singura cale de urmat pentru a câștiga și menține prietenii sincere, plăcute și utile, este exprimarea continuă și statornică a iubirii universale și servirea dezinteresată a umanității. Această metodă reprezintă un remediu practic și care nu dă greș niciodată, contra solitudinei, îngrădirei, compătimirei de sine și relațiunilor omenești neplăcute. Omul după asemănarea lui Dumnezeu este definit de Mary Baker Eddy în cartea fundamentală a Științei Creștine, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor, p. 591), drept "ideia combinată a Spiritului infinit; chipul și imaginea spirituală a lui Dumnezeu; reprezentarea complectă a Minții." Evident deci, omul spiritual include tot ceia ce reflectează pe Dumnezeu. Pe măsură ce acest fapt al ființei reale este înțeles, acela care se îndreaptă către sursa divină pentru a obține adevăratul înțeles al iubirii și prieteniei, nu va fi lipsit niciodată de manifestarea lor în experiența omenească.

Când prin rugăciune, abnegare de sine și înțelegere spirituală, vom fi în stare să alungăm din conștiința noastră, sugestiunile eronate ale dușmăniei, geloziei, condamnărei, criticei destructive, și altele de acest fel, și să le înlocuim cu cinste, integritate, iertare, bunătate și iubire universală, problemele noastre omenești vor fi în mod inevitabil expresiune de armonie crescândă, de belșug și succes. Ocaziuni de a servi omenirea se vor deschide pe căi până acum neașteptate, activități plăcute se vor desfășura, viața va deveni mai dulce și mai folositoare, și ne vom bucura de un mediu mai bun, de mulțumire spirituală, pace și belșug. Conform gradului nostru de înțelegere, vom putea dovedi și trăi adevărul spuselor lui Mary Baker Eddy în "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 100): "Omenie curată, prietenie, cămin, iubire reciprocă, aduc pe pământ o prevestitoare plăcere cerească. Ele unesc bucuriile pământești și cerești și le încoronează cu binecuvântare nemărginită."

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Country Blackout

The only lamps
We cannot hide
Here in the sleeping
Countryside

Are little lanterns
With a thin
Illumination
Darting in

And out the trees,
And down the meadow,
Playing tag
With every shadow—

These, I fear,
We seldom should
Hurry to darken,
If we could.

ELAINE V. EMANS

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Intimate Message: Washington

Wooden Frigates, Ironclads, Now Warplanes ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

The battle of the Aleutian Islands is still on as this dispatch is written but airmen in Washington are jubilant. They believe that the effectiveness of aircraft against naval vessels has been proven once and for all and that it will never again be possible to question the ability of warplanes to defeat decisively large flotillas of well-defended warships hundreds of miles offshore.

Coral Sea. Midway. The Aleutians. These are names which signify the greatest development in sea warfare since the advent of the submarine and perhaps since the days when ironclads replaced old-fashioned wooden frigates.

As seen here, much of the importance of the recent American victories stems from the fact that the fighting took place many hours' flight from shore. In fact, the army planes which helped devastate the Japanese fleet west of Midway are believed to have come all the way from the Hawaiian Islands, over 1,400 miles distant. Previously, attacking land-based planes had never been far from shore, confining their raids to the narrow Mediterranean and to the western coast of Norway and the northern coast of Australia. Now, however, big Army bombers have proved their ability to cross well over 1,000 miles of water, attack the largest types of warships and return safely to their bases for more fuel and bombs.

What is more, the Coral Sea and Midway encounters afford strong evidence that the only effective protection against attacking high-level, dive and torpedo bombers is the presence of swarms of tough, modern fighters. On the basis of present reports, the Americans had such protection; the Japanese did not.

Evidence From Coral Sea

In one of the most remarkable stories of this war, newspaper reporter Stanley Johnston told how American fliers in the Coral Sea fight hit one Japanese aircraft carrier with 16 of the 1,000-pound bombs, three of the 500-pounders and 12 torpedoes. These hits were scored while the Japanese flotilla was throwing up a screen of antiaircraft fire and enemy Zero fighters were attempting to shoot down the American raiders. Despite this opposition, however, only two American planes were lost through enemy action—both from antiaircraft shells.

Compare this with the virtual ineffectiveness of Japanese attacks upon American ships both in the Coral Sea and off Midway. In most cases the Japanese never got close enough to major fleet units to take aim. An exception to this was the aircraft carrier Lexington, which, however, seems to have been lost through the explosion of concentrated oil fumes after having apparently weathered the enemy attack.

It has been argued that, so far as is known, neither side lost a battleship in any of the late Pacific battles, although several Japanese capital ships were reportedly struck from the air. The answer to this is, according to Washington airmen, that the battleships were recognized to be of such little immediate importance in the fight that the planes concentrated on the aircraft carriers. It was only after the carriers were hit that the Americans turned their attention to the enemy's battleships.

Good to Have If Needed

That these latest proofs of aerial power will have a profound effect upon the Navy Department goes without saying. One salt-water Admiral has already stated privately that the principal argument for the retention of American battleships is that the enemy still has some. In other words, the battleship may be approaching the status of a special-purpose golf club. You don't use it often, but it's good to have it in your bag when you need it.

This does not mean, however, that the Navy has abandoned or modified its plans to build more new battleships for the projected two-ocean navy. Nevertheless, it is no secret that this building program may never be completed, in view of the increasingly strong agitation in Congress and in the Navy Department itself for a concentration upon aircraft carriers.

In an interview with a newspaperman, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, has declared that the Navy has dropped its plan to build five 60,000-ton super battleships and that he did not expect that plans for them would ever be revived.

Lexington Was Too Large

Although the best loved of all American carriers, the Lexington's 33,000 tons were considered too much for full efficiency. Not only did it mean putting a lot of planes in one basket, but the top side of the Lexington presented a target the size of the proverbial barn door. In addition, all of the Lexington's 90 planes had to go along together, whereas the planes carried aboard two carriers but half the Lexington's size could be distributed more widely over a battle scene.

Present Navy plans are believed to call for the construction of a large number of fast, compact carriers of about 15,000 tons each. Congress has approved the construction of 500,000 tons of new carriers, indicating that the known objective of 30 carriers is being doubled.

While it takes some time to build a new carrier, those already under construction could be accelerated if the emphasis were shifted from battleships, it is felt. There is evidence that this is being done, and Coral Sea and Midway will help push it along.

The Country Speaks: Georgia

Spelling Victory With Letters ..... ***By Eldon R. Lindsey***

"Left . . . Left . . . Left, Right, Left. . . ." Out of the night comes the rise and fall of marching feet to the steady counting of the officer in charge. From another direction come the same sounds. . . . To the left there is another company . . . and still another . . . all getting closer with each "Left . . . left . . . left, right, left." Uncle Sam's new army is on the move.

It is 3 o'clock in the morning, or it might be 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The scene is almost any basic military training camp in America. The resounding cadenced footfalls are those of men who a few short weeks ago were the boy across the street, the man at the next desk, or maybe one of your own family.

They have finished their eight to 13 weeks initial training, and are moving out to make room for the unceasing flow of newcomers. They may be going to another camp for advanced training. They may be going to where you will have to write them in "care of the Postmaster, New York," or San Francisco. . . . In any event, if they give you their address—which they most likely will—write them.

If there is one thing a new soldier craves, once he gets in camp, it is mail from home; from friends; from his wife or his best girl. Mail call is the most popular time of day at most camps. There are those who will contend that mess call comes first. However, this has been put to the test more than once, and mess call has come out second best each time. At Camp Shelby, Miss., for instance, one company of men were lined up at the cafeteria-style mess hall after a particularly hard day on the drill field. Suddenly someone heard mail-call sound for his company and told the others. Hungry and fatigued as they were, to a man they broke into a run to see if they had a letter, a paper, or if they were particularly fortunate—maybe a package from home. They could eat afterward.

If you do not get an immediate answer to your letter, don't let that deter you from writing another. Although soldiers can send mail post-free, still, writing is not always easy. One who has not seen, or been through the rigorous routine of military life, cannot fully appreciate the adjustments the new man is called upon to make—both physically and mentally—once he gets in camp. He may be out in the fields and woods for a solid week or more, sleeping under the stars under simulated battle conditions. Or he may be working in his time off to perfect his manual of arms so as to keep that tough sergeant from telling him how dumb he is in front of all the others.

Under such circumstances writing is not easy. But your letters will cheer him up—boost his morale so these problems won't seem so bad. At least someone thinks enough of him to write him a letter.

Even a postcard helps. And a gift subscription to his favorite newspaper will assure him of his name being called at least once a day when the postman comes back from the post office. A man can't do much subscribing of his own on $21 a month. For a man's name not to be called at mail time for four or five times in a row is bad for morale. And the army can't do anything about that. Only those back home can keep this from happening.

Many soldiers have asked me, "Won't you please tell them through your paper to write us more often?" Mail is what they want more than anything else. The Government is furnishing them every material thing they need, but it can't write them letters every day. Only you can fill that need.

To Change the Subject:

American Youth ..... ***By Jesse Ash Arndt***

Would I like to go out in a lobster boat?

I looked at the eager face of the young enthusiast opposite me. "Oh it's wonderful! I know you'd just love it.—That is if you don't really mind getting up early in the morning," she added with the first trace of uncertainty.

Naturally, I didn't want to miss anything. But neither did I desire to jump with all four feet into a lobster boat without knowing where it was going; whether the lobsters and I had to share the same quarters and whether or not we should be likely to find a submarine instead of a lobster trap when we got into deep water. The expedition was to be off the New England Coast.

I began my questions cautionsly but endeavored to make them sound casual. "How early do you have to get up?" I ventured.

"Well, sort of early, about 2:30. But it's grand fun when you get started," my young friend assured me.

Bus at 3 a. m.

"You see, the only bus that goes down there now in time to get a lobster boat, leaves at 3 a. m." She was armed with exact information as veteran of a previous trip earlier this season.

I don't particularly mind getting up early so I pursued the matter further. I asked what time the bus arrived.

"The bus? Oh yes, the bus. Well, you see we didn't go all the way in the bus because it only goes to a little town about six miles from shore," Here she hesitated a moment and I reflected that I might not be so good at a six-mile hike before breakfast. I wasn't used to it. . . . But I hadn't reckoned with the resourcefulness of the younger generation.

"We had breakfast at one of those diners and were just thinking what to do next because we couldn't afford to spend all our money for a taxi to get down there," she continued, "when a newspaper truck came along."

Can you guess the rest? Only half of it. They hopped a ride in the truck to a point where it was met each morning by a police car so the policeman could pick up a paper. There, the truck driver explained to the officer that they wanted to make the lobster boat so he took them the rest of the way in the police car.

This bit of pioneering accomplished, I assumed that the newspaper distributor and the arm of the law could be depended on for future transportation also. Thus, traveling over the established route, I should go by subway, bus, news truck and police car.

"Where Do We Sit?"

"Sounds exciting," said I. "Now, how about the lobster boat? Where do the lobsters sit and where do we sit?" (I wanted this point definitely cleared up.)

She assured me there was a separate place for the lobsters and that they never came up to mingle with the first cabin passengers. But there was a slight reservation in her tone. I was certain there was something I should know, about which I had failed to ask.

"Is it very rough? Do we go out beyond the three-mile limit where there might be submarines?" I persisted.

It was fairly rough, yes. We would only go out about two miles and there probably wouldn't be any submarines. However, there was lobster bait.

The bait, I learned was the fly in the ointment. All the sea breezes couldn't waft away the smell of it.—But, dear me, it was a minor fly and it certainly couldn't discourage them from taking other lobster trips.

Will I go along? Maybe—maybe not. But they'll go. And who said American youth couldn't find ways to amuse itself when Dad's car had to save its shoe rubber?

Sailors Train in de Luxe Settings at San Diego

Camp Kidd has background of Spanish architecture, while Balboa Park includes additional cultural and recreational attractions—Buildings once used for world exhibits have become barracks and mess halls.

In building America's most powerful military force—an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000—the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the ninth.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Probably nowhere else in the United States is the training of sailors carried on under such aesthetic conditions as at the naval base here at San Diego.

A cultural atmosphere surrounds the recruits, particularly at the beautiful Camp Kidd unit of the base and in the new auxiliary training station at Balboa Park.

Camp Kidd is set in the rich background of Spanish architecture while Balboa Park includes botanical gardens, the San Diego zoo, and the city's great outdoor organ which provides classical concerts, a relaxing interlude to intensive hours of training.

The student sailors came into Balboa Park for training when the San Diego base required more space for its recruits. A large part of the park was taken over, and there the men learn the fundamentals of their duties as warriors.

Buildings which once housed world-famous exhibits for two great expositions thus became barracks and mess halls. Streets and paved courts where thousands once jostled their way to the exposition's exhibits now resound to the measured tread of marching men.

Time for Exhibits

Drilling, for instance, is carried out in the shadow of park's great natural history building where are stored famous collections of birds and animals. The recruits have plenty of time to visit the exhibits. They can wander through the fine arts building to view the works of many of the southwest's better painters.

Those who wish may visit the San Diego zoo where more than 3,000 animals wait to entertain them. No admission is charged the men in uniform, and thousands have taken advantage of the opportunity.

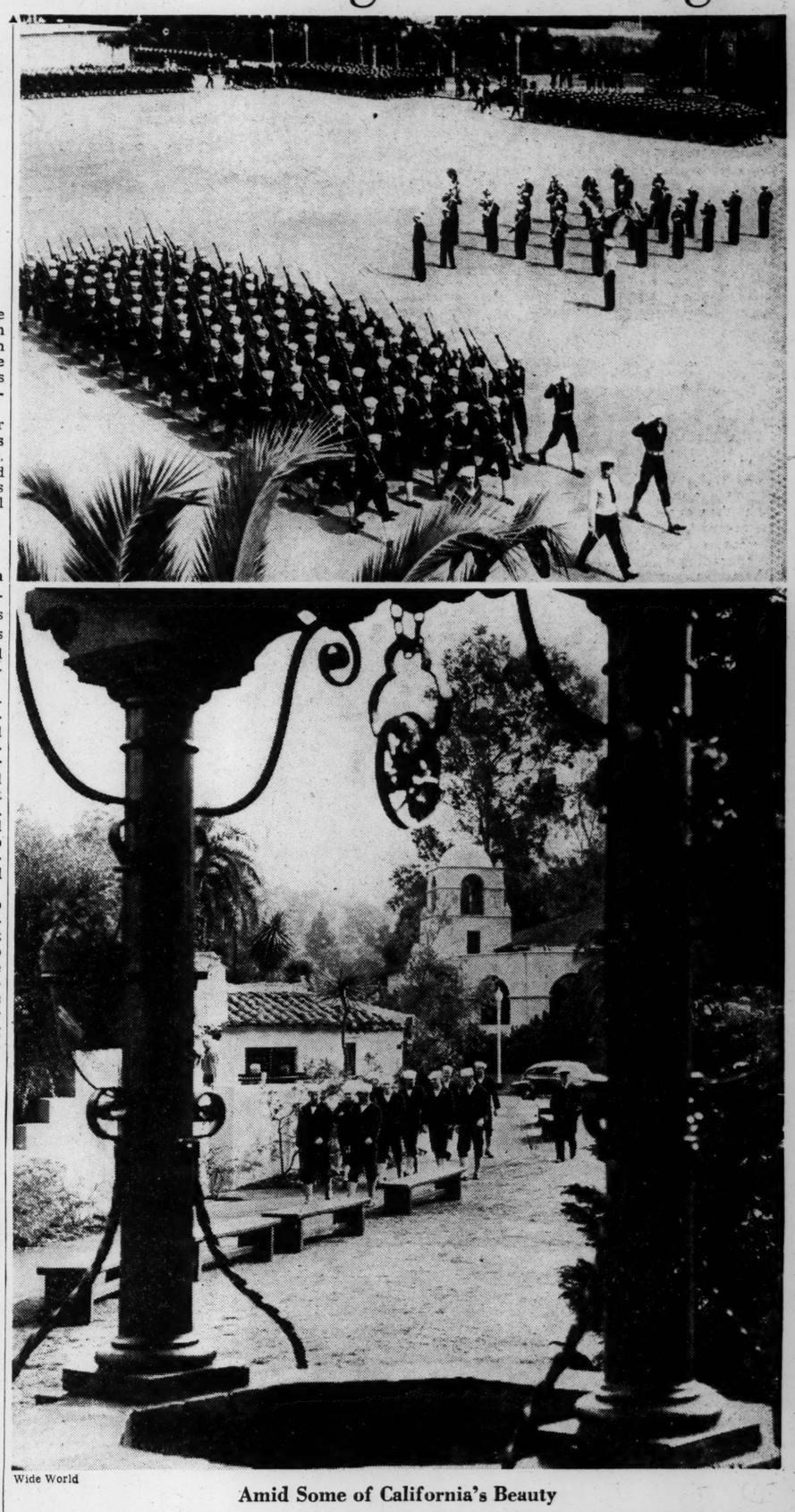
Many who came from colder areas of the nation find the park's gardens an endless attraction. Their bright exotic flowers and strange plants make the pathways of the towering lathhouse colorful avenues of enchantment.

Restrictions

The public still is able to use a portion of the park, but under certain restrictions. Some buildings are closed to visitors. Some areas cannot be visited at any time, and others are open only during scheduled daylight hours.

When night comes the areas resound with the noises of the military encampment. Bugles sound the close of day, a guard's challenging voice rises above the roar of near-by traffic, or the measured tread of a sentry walking post rings through the evening air. When the night noises cease and men go to sleep, the cry of a zoo gibbon may cut across the swaying bamboo and the graceful palms.

The park's organ, a San Diego institution, has no role in the military preparations, unless it be that afternoon concerts contribute to morale. Four days each week the great pipes pitch across the tree-filled arroyos, canyon and ridges the melodies of the masters. For many a sailor this will be among his fondest memories of his training days.



Wide World

Amid Some of California's Beauty

Top: Swaying palms and wide green lawns border the Camp Kidd drill area where sailors in training are shown during a regimental parade. Below: Here the Camp Kidd unit of the great San Diego Naval Base is set in the rich background of Spanish architecture. Sailors are framed by the grillwork over a rustic "wishing well," treading a winding path past Spanish cottages.

He Has a Monopoly on Honors At Annapolis but No Demerits

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 17 (AP)—Maybe he's not the No. 1 scholar but that's about the only honor Willis Edward Maxson, 3d, Austin, Texas, Midshipman, hasn't claimed during his United States Naval Academy career.

A football and track star, six-footer Maxson is Regimental Commander of the Academy's 2,500 Midshipmen. To experienced naval men, he's something of a seven-day wonder.

Until Midshipman Maxson came along, only two other Midshipmen in the last 22 years graduated without a "demerit." Midshipmen get "demerits" as ships pick up barnacles. The average Midshipman during the last 22 years has received at least 45.3 of them.

Five-stripes, the Regimental Commander's insignia, are nothing new to Midshipman Maxson. He held the same title at Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., before his appointment by former Vice-President John Nance Garner.

He also was Class President at Culver and the Midshipmen elected him to the same office when he arrived here in 1939.

In football, Maxson played at an end position. Today in the name of the grid squad, he was presented the team's 1941 awards at a special ceremony. He ran the quarter-mile in track.

Maxson was commended in a special letter from Rear-Admiral John R. Beardall, Academy Superintendent, for his "officer-like qualities" and received a sword and pair of marine binoculars for the same characteristics.

Despite his heavy schedule, Midshipman Maxson has found time for romance. Shortly after graduation Friday, he'll wed Miss Mary Pauline Waltmon, also of Austin, the first Midshipman in the last 10 years to marry on Graduation Day.

Academy officials admit they're sorry to see him go, but they won't have long to wait for another Maxson to come along.

Willis' brother, Richard Dan, registers June 22 with the 1,250 plebes making up the Naval Academy's 1946 class. Richard Dan comes from Culver also. Out in Indiana he was—you guessed it—the Regimental Commander.

Dependents Measure Goes to President

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—A bill making financial provision for soldiers' and sailors' dependents and stating a Congressional policy that the selective service should "not break up the institution of the home" was passed yesterday by the House and sent to the White House. A measure raising the pay of the armed forces to a minimum of $50 a month, to cover contributions to dependents, also awaits President Roosevelt's signature.

The dependents' allotment bill was intended primarily to provide assistance to the dependents of service men of the lower pay grades, up to line sergeants in the army and petty officers in the navy. It was amended in the Senate to make a sweeping change in the draft status of family men.

This amendment finally approved by both branches after conference, gives the President authority, through the selective service system, to defer men having wives or children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. Heretofore married men with dependents have been deferred on financial grounds.

The new legislation, while recognizing the financial aspects of dependency, permits deferment of family heads primarily because of their family status. A married man whose dependents have adequate income from other sources could be deferred because of his family relationship.

Home Intact

Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, of the Military Committee, told the House that the purpose of the amendment was to emphasize the congressional policy "not to break up the institution of the home." Men at the head of households, Mr. May said, will not be drafted until all other available manpower has been exhausted.

Mr. May said that married men of draft age will be reclassified by their draft boards and new deferment groups set up. The new classifications probably would subdivide all men in class three. The first to be drafted when 1-A rolls are exhausted probably would be men with dependents other than wives, followed by married men with self-supporting wives and no children, then married men with unemployed wives, men with a wife and one child, and men with a wife and additional children.

The bill defines two groups of dependents, Class A and Class B. In the former are wives and children and former wives entitled to alimony; in the latter are parents, brothers, sisters and grandchildren.

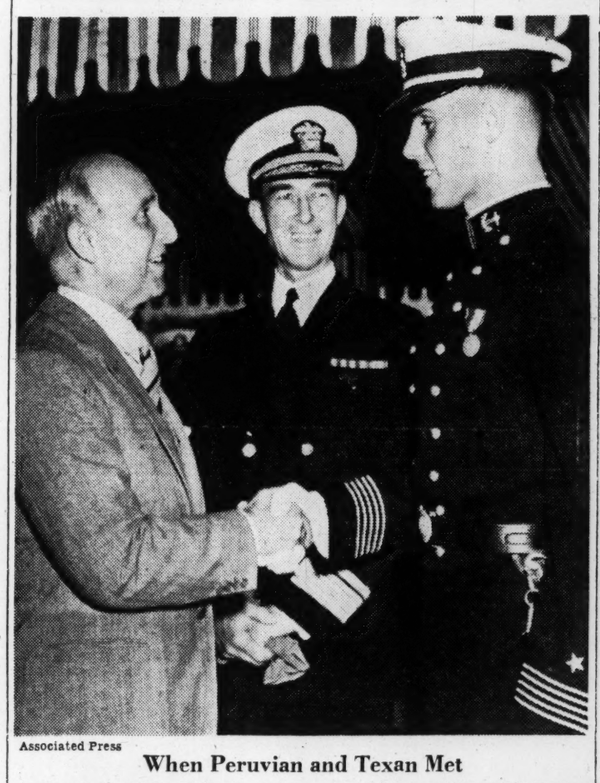
Where a service man has Class A dependents, the deductions from his pay for their benefit are mandatory and amount to $22 a month. To this the Government would add $28 for a wife, $40 for a wife and one child, and $10 for each additional child: $20 for a child but no wife, and $10 for each additional child.

Deductions

Deductions for Class B dependents would be optional with the service man and would amount to $22 monthly if there were no Class A dependents and $5 monthly if there were Class A dependents.

The Federal payments to Class B dependents would be $15 for one parent, $25 for two parents, and $5 for each brother, sister or grandchild designated for aid.

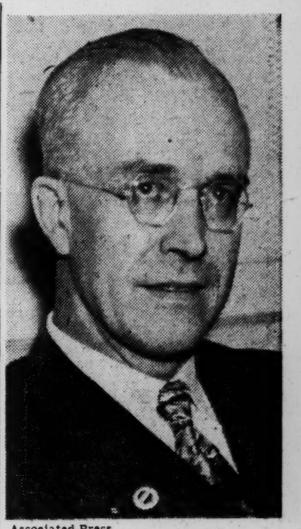
The payments are effective as of June 1 but first payments, including accruals from June 1, are not payable until Nov. 1.



Associated Press

When Peruvian and Texan Met

President Prado of Peru (left), on a visit to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, met Willis Maxson of Austin, Texas, Commander of the regiment of midshipmen. Between them is Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, Superintendent of the Academy and until recently naval aide to President Roosevelt.



Associated Press

Arthur S. Ash

Detroit aircraft toolmaker chosen to represent war-worker fathers of America.

War Plant Worker With Sons in Army The 'Yankee Doodle Daddy of 1942'

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—He's the "Yankee Doodle Daddy of 1942."

He works in a war factory. He has two sons in the Army. And in addition to these patriotic activities, his entire family of six is buying war stamps and war bonds.

That's why Arthur S. Ash, Detroit aircraft toolmaker, has been chosen to represent all the war-worker fathers of America next Sunday.

He laid down his tools in the Excello Aircraft Corporation in Detroit and reached New York yesterday as guest of the National Father's Day Committee. Today Mr. Ash will go to Washington to be received by Paul V. McNutt, National Manpower Administrator.

"The fathers of Detroit are working seven days a week and 10 hours a day to turn out war materials," he said in an interview at the Hotel McAlpin.

"That's the least we can do. And many a father will celebrate this Father's Day by making certain that his sons at the front have the best fighting equipment they can make."

Two of Mr. Ash's sons are corporals in the Army. Herman is stationed at Seattle, and Albert is at Camp Chaffee in Arkansas.

Mr. Ash's wife, another son and a daughter, reside at 15875 Dexter Boulevard, Detroit.

Mr. Ash said that every father in America should forget about presents for himself this year and send the men in camps gifts they can use.

"And don't forget to write the boys a letter," he said. "They'll appreciate that most."

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	278,590
1942 volume to date	48,699,413
1941 volume to date	58,770,292

Stock Leaders Up Moderately In Slow Rise

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—Leadstocks dvanced fractions to around a point today in a slow climb.

Buying, on a modest scale throughout, favored steels, motors, oils and specialties. The pertoleum shares swung ahead in the late proceedings after a long stretch of inactivity. Gaihs were well maintained near the close.

Transactions amounted to about 350,000 shares.

Selective bidding was encouraged by the market's early stability in the face of predicted intensified Nazi assaults on the major fronts. Analysts suggested that last week's moderate retreat from the high range of the May-June recovery had benefited the list's technical position.

Du Pont, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone and Standard Oil (N. J.) each were up a point or more at the best. Others in front included Chrysler, Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Woolworth, United Aircraft, boeing, Union Carbide, American Can, Texas Co., Pure Oil and Phillips Petroleum.

Gold and copper mining shares were in fair demand at higher levels.

Postal Telegraph preferred and Detroit Edison and a few tobaccos and farm equipments were lower most of the time.

Attracting considerable attention in financial offices was Donald Nelson's reported opposition to the proposed 94 per cent excess profits tax for corporation's on the ground it might endanger the war production program. The war production chief favored less drastic levies.

Bond Trend Uneven

Selective buying advanced quotations of some lower priced rail issues at the close of the bond market today, but the general price trend remained uneven.

Turnover improved in the latter half of the session and some issues which had given up fractions registered minor net gains.

Foreign bonds steadied, South Americans improving generally with a few exceptions. U. S. Governments were firmer in quiet over-the-counter trading after early morning softness.

Among the more popular rails which moved ahead were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Nickel Plate 4½s, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77, Northern Pacific 6s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69. International Hydro Electric 6s and Portland Gas & Electric 4½s also improved.

Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Western Union 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s were under water at times.

Government Seizes Iowa Wrecking Yard

CLINTON, Iowa (AP)—The Federal Government has taken over the A. O. Schaffer A to Z Wrecking Yard here and requisitioned an estimated 200 tons of iron, steel and rubber scrap.

Eugene L. Dunne, Chicago field representative of the automobile grave yard section of the Office for Emergency Management, said Schaffer had refused to sell the scrap and had "dared" the Government to requisition it.

Mr. Dunne and James J. Gillespie, U. S. marshal at Des Moines, took over the yard, covering about three city blocks. Included in the seized scrap were about 190 automobiles, some completely assembled, and about 50 tons of loose scrap. Mr. Dunne said Schaffer claimed he had intended to sell the automobiles as used cars.

Wheat Prices Rise On Late Buying

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—A late rush of buying, stimulated partly by reports of improved flour demand and including short covering, lifted wheat to net gains of a cent a bushel today. Gains ranging up to almost 3 cents in soy beans touched off buying of wheat.

Wheat closed at highs since May 25, ¾-1 cent higher than yesterday, July $1.21⅛, September $1.23¾-⅝; corn ⅜-½ up, July 87-87⅛, September 89¾; oats ⅜-½ up; rye ½-⅝ higher; soybeans 1¼-2⅞ higher. At a close of $1.79¼, July soybeans was the highest since May 29. Reports of possible Government support of processed soybean products stimulated buying.

Crude Oil Output Increases in Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—With large gains in California and Kansas, daily crude oil production in the United States increased 120,780 barrels to 3,744,310 for the week ended June 13, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was up 68,250 to 670,500; Kansas, 61,450 to 279,750; Eastern Fields, 5,750 to 106,750; Louisiana, 5,750 to 308,650, and Michigan, 4,300 to 69,800.

Texas was down 9,050 to 1,266,500; East Texas, 6,050 to 362,600; the Rocky Mountain States, 2,035 to 124,630; Oklahoma, 4,550 to 375,650, and Illinois, 16,875 to 276,890.

Halsey Stuart Wins Bid

CLEVELAND (AP) — The Pere Marquette Railway has awarded a $680,000 equipment trust issue to Halsey, Stuart and Company, Chicago, on its high bid of 99.625 for two per cent obligations, an interest cost basis to Pere Marquette of about 2.07 per cent. The certificates will be dated June 15 and are payable in 10 equal annual installments. There were four other bidders.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	45	44½	45	+ ¾
48¾	42	Acme Stl (4)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Jun16
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	6	6⅛	6	6	Jun16
20½	18¾	Adams-Mi (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
12¾	10	Addressog ¾e	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	13	32	31⅝	32	
2⅝	1¾	Alasaka Juneau	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	1	4	4	4	
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	Jun10
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	2	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun16
140	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	137½	137½	137½	+2½
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	70	70	70	Jun11
30⅛	22	Allis-CM ¾e	1	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ¼
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ⅓e	1	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
1½	¾	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Jun15
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lpf1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	5	52	50½	52	+1½
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20½	20	20½	+ ¼
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	10	35⅞	35	25¾	+ ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun15
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	1	26	26	26	Jun16
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
69⅜	56⅝	Am Can (4)	2	69	68½	69	+ ½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	Jun16
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	23½	23⅛	23⅛	Jun15
73¾	55⅓	Am C F pf 3½e	4	60	60	60	Jun15
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	2	17	16½	17	+ ½
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	86	86	86	Jun15
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	Jun 9
9¾	7½	Am Distill	8	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ¼
22¾	15¼	AmCSug 1½e	1	16	16	16	Jun16
⅞	⅝	Am Egaus Til	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 8
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
19¼	16¼	Am Export 1e	8	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	5	½	½	½	Jun10
24½	16¼	AFPS6pf .60k	2	22⅜	21¼	22⅜	— ⅛
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	1	26	26	26	+ ½
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	5	26½	26¼	26¼	— ½
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun16
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	—1½
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Jun16
2	1⅛	Am Ice	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun16
31	25	Am Ice pf	6	30½	30⅜	30⅜	Jun15
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½k	3	66¾	66¾	66¾	
11½	9⅜	Am M&F .40e	7	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
5¼	4	Am M & Met	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	5	17⅝	17½	17½	
½	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	1	½	½	½	
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅝ak	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
22	12⅛	APLS5pf2.19k	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	18	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	
6	4¾	Am Saf R ¾e	5	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun10
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	8	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅞
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	137	137	137	Jun11
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	34	34	34	Jun16
20⅞	16¾	Am Stl Fdr 1e	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	5	10⅞	10¼	10½	Jun 9
10⅞	7¾	Am Stov 1.20	3	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Jun16
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	86½	86	86	Jun16
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	M'y27
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	14	116⅜	115	116⅜	+15⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	2	45	44⅞	45	— ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	9	45¾	44⅞	45¾	+ ½
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	128⅜	128½	128⅜	Jun16
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	11	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jun 6
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48¾	48½	48½	Jun 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	1	55	56	56	Jun15
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅜
50	40	Am Z ppf2½zk	1	40	40	40	Jun12
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	56	25	24	25	+1
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun13
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29½	29½	29½	Jun16
111⅛	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	109	109	109	Jun16
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	54	54	54	
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
27	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	1	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ¾
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅓se)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅜	Artloom .15e	1	3½	3½	3½	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	Jun 8
83	54	As DG2pf5½k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	11	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ½
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	6	63⅝	63¼	63⅜	+ ¼
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	5	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅜
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¾
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	2	40	40	40	Jun16
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	7	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¾
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	7	101¼	101	101	
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼e	14	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	31	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅜
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	48	48	48	+ 1
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 3
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jun12
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
B							
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	9	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	6	3	3	3	
7½	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun16
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	12	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	12	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅝
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13	13	13	Jun16
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	20	20	20	
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	6	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	84	84	84	+1
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun10
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	15	30⅜	29½	30⅜	+ ½
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	2	12½	12½	12½	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jun16
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	2	20¾	20½	20½	— ¾
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	15	53⅜	51⅝	53⅜	+1⅜
121	106⅜	Beth Stl pf 7	2	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜	
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	24	24	24	Jun15
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	3	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	—1½
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅜
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 6
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	20	15¼	14½	15⅜	+ ½
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	8	29⅛	29	29	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	*4	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	1	26	26	26	+ ½
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	5	26½	26¼	26¼	— ½
3½	2¾	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun16
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	—1½
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Jun16
2	1⅛	Am Ice	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun16
31	25	Am Ice pf	6	30½	30⅜	30⅜	Jun15
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½k	3	66¾	66¾	66¾	
11½	9⅜	Am M&F .40e	7	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
5¼	4	Am M & Met	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	5	17⅝	17½	17½	
½	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	1	½	½	½	
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅝ak	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	18	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	
6	4¾	Am Saf R ¾e	5	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun10
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	8	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅞
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	137	137	137	Jun11
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	34	34	34	Jun16
20⅞	16¾	Am Stl Fdr 1e	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	5	10⅞	10¼	10½	Jun 9
10⅞	7¾	Am Stov 1.20	3	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Jun16
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	86½	86	86	Jun16
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	M'y27
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	14	116⅜	115	116⅜	+15⅜
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	2	45	44⅞	45	— ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	9	45¾	44⅞	45¾	+ ½
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	128⅜	128½	128⅜	Jun16
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	11	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jun 6
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48¾	48½	48½	Jun 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	1	55	56	56	Jun15
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅜
50	40	Am Z ppf2½zk	1	40	40	40	Jun12
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	56	25	24	25	+1
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun13
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29½	29½	29½	Jun16
111⅛	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	109	109	109	Jun16
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	54	54	54	
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
27	21	Armstr' C ⅓e	1	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ¾
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅓se)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅜	Artloom .15e	1	3½	3½	3½	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	Jun 8
83	54	As DG2pf5½k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	11	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ½
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	6	63⅝	63¼	63⅜	+ ¼
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	5	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅜
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¾
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	2	40	40	40	Jun16
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	7	16¾	16	16¾	+ ¾
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	7	101¼	101	101	
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼e	14	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	31	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅜
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	48	48	48	+ 1
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 3
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jun12
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
B							
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	9	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	6	3	3	3	
7½	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun16
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	12	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	12	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅝
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13	13	13	Jun16
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	20	20	20	
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	6	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	84	84	84	+1
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun10
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	15	30⅜	29½	30⅜	+ ½
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	2	12½	12½	12½	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jun16
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	2	20¾	20½	20½	— ¾
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	15	53⅜	51⅝	53⅜	+1⅜
121	106⅜	Beth Stl pf 7	2	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜	
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	24	24	24	Jun15
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	3	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	—1½
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅜
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 6
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	20	15¼	14½	15⅜	+ ½
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	8	29⅛	29	29	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	*4	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Boston&Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅜
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf ⅓e	14	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	1	37⅛	37½	37½	
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun13
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	3	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun16
7⅛	6	Budd Wh ¼e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	4	17⅝	16½	17⅝	+ ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jun12
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun15
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54½	54½	54½	Jun 8
7⅝	6¼	Burr Add .30e	11	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	1	5¾	5¾	5⅞	Jun13
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun15
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	6	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12¾	10	Byron J'k ⅓e	1	12½	12½	12½	
C							
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18	18	18	
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun16
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Camph Wy ½e	1	13¼	13¼

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Withdrawal of Boats Serious for Latin-American Trade

Business and Industry

British Life Insurance Paid Drops in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1941 British life insurance death benefits were smaller than in the previous year in spite of war deaths and increased accidents, it is reported by the Institute of Life Insurance, based on tabulation of the statements of companies doing more than 60 per cent of the British business.

Total death benefits paid in 1941 were 2.1 per cent less than in 1940. They were still somewhat above prewar totals, being 10 per cent greater than in 1939 and 18.2 per cent above 1938.

Death Rate Drops

"The death rate in Great Britain fell last year and the improvement is reported to have continued during the first quarter of this year," Holgar J. Johnson, president of the Institute, said. "This is credited by British leaders to three things: the great will to win, the concerted drive to keep fit; and the high degree of co-operation by everyone in every field, from rationing to the spreading of health services. The results are a tribute to the courage and fortitude of our allies across the sea."

During the past year, British life insurance companies continued to buy heavily in British government bonds, some of the companies now having as much as 33 per cent to 44 per cent of their total assets invested in government bonds. This has caused a further decrease in the earning rate of the companies, although the decrease during 1941 was smaller than many had anticipated in view of the additions of low interest government bonds.

The average rate of net interest earned by the British companies in 1941 was 3.50 per cent compared with 3.66 per cent in 1940; 3.82 per cent in 1939; and 4.07 per cent in 1938. Today's rate represents a decrease of approximately one-half of 1 per cent from prewar net rate, in the face of the violent dislocations of finance by the war.

Surrender values withdrawn by policyholders for emergency needs showed a sharp decrease in 1941, reaching a figure less than half that of 1938. The decrease last year was 38 per cent and the 1941 total is 56 per cent below that for 1938.

General Improvement

The total of death benefits, maturities and surrender values were down 7.5 per cent from 1940 and 4.8 per cent from 1939, due to the drop in death claims and policy surrenders, but they were 11.2 per cent above 1938, British life insurance showing a greater flow of benefits today after two and one-half years of war than in the prewar period.

Total life insurance funds increased about 3 per cent in 1941. Total premium income increased 2.1 per cent, compared with an increase of 1.2 per cent in the previous year. The 1941 premium income was 4.7 per cent above the 1938 total.

There has been a continued heavy drain on personnel into the armed forces, most companies now reporting that more than 60 per cent of their personnel has been called up. One company has over 4,000 of its employees in the services. Another reports that during 1941 an additional 20 per cent were called up. The British companies are now facing a loss of women employees as well as men, the call into various services having taken many women during the past year.

"Over-all, British life insurance enjoyed an extraordinarily good year and gave another year's evidence of the manner in which this fundamental institution of democracy withstands the shock of war," Mr. Johnson said.

Bank Loans Rise In June 10 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $10,000,000 in the week ended June 10.

This was the first increase in four weeks, and brought the total of the loans to $6,552,000,000.

Electrical Appliances Sales Decline in May

NEW YORK (AP)—The first time since the war started in Europe, sales of electrical appliances by distributors in May were considerably below that month in 1941, due principally to the curtailment in production ordered by the Government.

A tabulation by trade sources of distributors' sales in May showed that in some cases volume fell as much as 50 per cent from the 1941 level. Production of a great majority of electrical appliances ended on May 30 and, while manufacturers were allowed to operate at a higher rate in that final month, a steady decline in material inventories prevented many from taking advantage of this situation.

Retail sales also have begun to show the effects of restricted output, trade sources said, although retailers' stocks were found by the survey to be generally adequate to cover absolute needs during the remainder of 1942. The big variety formerly available, however, will be missing.

Steel Plate Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP)—Shipments of steel plate in May totaled 1,012,194 tons, exceeding by more than 100,000 tons the previous record set in April, the War Production Board announced.

Courts, Experts Nearly Baffled By Assoc. Gas Legal Labyrinth

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The description on this page last week of the tangle of Associated Gas reorganization was all too simple. Nothing could ever be so simple as that about a system whose general auditor once told the Securities and Exchange Commission that it would take six months to list the securities which had at one time or another been in the system's portfolio. No wonder the trustees, in their "167" report to the court last November, called the system a "labyrinthine and gigantic corporate structure in constant state of flux."

Exhibit A in this tangle yarn is the current ReCap proceedings before a Master, Judge Fred Crane, which has been going on since last September, under U. S. District Judge Vincent L. Liebell. To date the transcript of the uncompleted hearings has run to 9,865 pages, though this only includes perhaps 50 per cent of the actual verbal mileage, because when the lawyers get excited, controversial, or garrulous about some microscopic point the judge leans over and temporarily stops the stenographer.

Exhibits and Testimony Galore

Nor does this sound-track include about 500 exhibits submitted in testimony, some of them running to hundreds of pages, including 15 or 16 trust indentures each running over 100 pages plus supplementary agreements plus corporate resolutions which did duty for indentures for some of the obligations involved. When one of the lawyers wants to take a bus-man's holiday and read up on the case over a week end he has to take a trunk home with him.

These hearings at first ran for four or five hours a day, split between morning and afternoon. Then Judge Crane, who is retired from regular service, cut out the afternoons, and then some of the mornings.

They also run on because there are virtually no stipulations. A stipulation is an agreement between contending lawyers over certain points which both sides will accept instead of arguing through the rules of evidence and procedure, thereby saving uncounted court room hours. During these hours, incidentally, there are an average of 25 lawyers present who are directly or indirectly interested in the case, not to mention the legal ground-crews who have to stay back at the office and keep the dust off the bound volumes. But with rare exceptions these lawyers apparently do not believe in stipulations, and so while the lawyers debate, the investors wait.

The fundamental issue in this case is between Ageco and its security-holders, on the one side, and Agecorp and its security-holders on the other side.

The case is so complicated and the lawyers have eaten and slept with it so long that they have developed a set of family nicknames for it. Ageco is the Associated Gas & Electric Company, the original and top company in the system; Agecorp is the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation, the name-on-a-door corporate entity or sub-holding company which Hopson interposed between Ageco and the system, so that Agecorp and its creditors should have first claim on the system assets. This was done by the "ReCap" or recapitalization plan, to establish or upset which is the issue in the above-described "ReCap proceedings."

Then there was Nypanj, the former New York-Pennsylvania-New Jersey sub-sub-holding company, while General Gas is generally referred to simply as Gengas. There is also the "Uesco" pronounced "Youie-essco" or Utility Employees Security Company, through which Hopson got his employees to put their money into his ventures the "Auscorp" or Atlantic Utilities Securities Corporation, and many others.

The 'Deep Rock' Rulings

If the Agecorp people win the ReCap case the Ageco people are simply out of luck; but if the General Protective Committee working for about eight of the different issues of Ageco win the case, they will then probably have an internecine case on their hands to fight it out with the holders of still other securities of Ageco, viz., the "CDC's" (convertible debenture certificates) and the "CO's" (convertible obligations), which were also created by Hopson in his wonderful 1933 ReCap plan in addition to the Agecorp "securities."

Whoever then comes out on top will probably have to contend with "Deep Rock" rulings in connection with the subsidiaries, in laying hold of the assets over which the case is being so verbosely fought. For most of the assets are senior liens on system subsidiaries. Before the Supreme Court's Deep Rock decision, a properly secured senior obligation was a senior obligation, with the attendant rights. But this is no longer so if it is owned by another corporation. If a corporation's bonds are owned by another corporation but its junior obligations or stocks are owned by "the public," then "the public" may under Deep Rock have the senior rights. It is as though in the laws of inheritance red-heads were automatically adjudged to be step-children in the eyes of the courts, even though actually first-born.

So the top-company security-holders may be "deep-rocked" in claiming rights in the subsidiaries such as Gengas and Virginia Public Service. (General Gas was incorrectly reported "in reorganization" in last week's story. It is in Utility Act Section 11-B-1 reorganization but not in Chapter X federal bankruptcy reorganization). In the Virginia Public Service case it looks as though the Ageco or Agecorp people may be forced to take, for their preferred stock, bonds, and open-accounts indebtedness of Virginia, 5 per cent of the common stock, or fight the case.

Almost Inextricable Tangle

But the entire white space of this issue of the Monitor would not serve to describe the fifty other major complications in the case of who is to get what. Three hundred tax claims must be settled. There are the so-called "Hopson claims" to be settled, plus the Uesco claims, the Auscorp claims, the pending litigation in South Carolina over whether a certain subsidiary can be sold off to the Santee-Cooper Power Authority or not—and so on.

The "Hopson claims" arise out of the recovery of certain plunder from Hopson before he went to jail. This was divided three ways, between the government (for tax claims), Hopson's family, and the system. But now the respective rights of various groups in the system to this final third must be settled. The thorny Uesco problem arises out of the fact that from 1931 to 1940 Hopson sold securities to his own men as one way of raising money, and the companies chipped in too. The men got Uesco "income debentures," and Uesco in turn invested in various securities of various company of the system.

These and many others are the reorganization problems of the Agecorp trustees and over-worked, conscientious Judge Leibell. To settle them at least one or two hearings take place each week, and the record of these hearings already runs to between 3,000 and 6,000 pages, plus four large heavy bound volumes of the more important orders issued by the Court.

On top of all this, however, are the requirements on the "death sentence" of Section 11-B-1 of the Utility Act of 1935, to the passage of which Mr. Hopson inadvertently contributed so heavily by hiring Elmer, the Western Union messenger boy, to read the names off the gravestones and send them in on wires opposing passage of the law. Nobody in the world appears to know what Section 11-B means in corporate simplification and system "re-integration," nor can anyone even describe what it seems to mean in less than 100 words, and then only by reading the law itself aloud.

Looks Like a Good Plan

However, the trustees have sent in to the Securities and Exchange Commission their proposed reorganization of the system, for better or for worse, and it now rests with the SEC. It calls for a division of the system into four major inter-connected systems and one liquidating corporation or basket into which the scattered and disconnected remainders like the Staten Island and the Patchogue properties can be thrown until they can be sold. The four systems would be in (1) Western Pennsylvania; (2) Eastern Pennsylvania; (3) Northern Pennsylvania and New York, and (4) Florida and Georgia.

It looks like a good plan. The whole system, bled white by Hopson, is severely short of cash, as well as lacking in any engineering or operating reason for existence. These four systems, however, the Trustees claim, would "have a strong engineering and economic basis," and their financial position could be vastly improved with some cash from the sale of the rest of the properties.

As they put it in their "167" report, "In brief, financial considerations dominated the former management to the exclusion of an appreciable amount of integrated system development, and resulted in a maze of financial entanglements which were inherited by the Trustees. The unravelling of these entanglements is required before a program looking toward the integrated and co-ordinated operation of the three separate systems as one system could even be contemplated. The time and expense required to straighten out these financial complexities . . . prevent the Trustees from reversing the prior emphasis on financial considerations and now making a single interconnected system plan the dominant factor in their activities."

Bad Market to Sell In

As a further complication, all hands are also interested in legal efforts to recover something for Ageco or Agecorp out of the Hopson-Mange operations in New England. To get round the Massachusetts law forbidding out-of-state control of utilities, Hopson set up a Massachusetts - chartered holding company, pumped money out of Associated through it into New England ventures, and gave the Associated system only income bonds on which nothing has ever been paid but on which the Associated people are now trying to collect something.

However, it is one thing to reintegrate a system and another to sell off outlying utility properties in the present security markets, as Ed Shea of North American is now trying strenuously to prove to the SEC. And as it will be a long time till the Agecorp trustees can get a market for such properties it may be a long time till they can refresh the four new systems (if the SEC approves the plan) with the fresh water of good cash.

The position of the SEC in the whole matter is curious. For years it thundered against "conflicts of interest" on the part of investment bankers, brokers, security dealers, protective committees, and so on. But nothing could be a more horrible example of conflict of interest than the Commission's place in the Associated picture. In trying to be all things to all men it is everywhere in the picture and everybody is its ward.

Under Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act it must O. K. the acts of judge, trustees, and counsel for all protective committees and security holders groups of Ageco and Agecorp. If counsel cross it, SEC can later cut their fees. And when its various wards settle the current ReCap fight among themselves, they will again encounter the Cotton Mather visage of SEC on the opposing—as well as on their own—side in contesting Deep Rock issues. Lastly, they will have to tangle with the final of its protean forms, in Section 11-B-1 proceedings, in which the Commission has indicated by word and deed in the last year that it intends to force disintegration almost without regard to the cost to investors.

U-Boat Menace Hits Trade Of Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 17—Losses by submarine are forcing the United States to remove some of the remaining boats in its Latin American service despite diplomatic reasons for hoping to maintain this country's exports to and imports from its southern neighbors, it has been learned. Although no announcement of this change has been made, it is expected within a short time and will follow similar withdrawals from the Latin American trade made during the past year.

For reasons of diplomacy and hemispheric solidarity the State Department has fought to keep United States-Latin American trade at as high a level as possible but it is understood that the continued high rate of loss of United Nations tonnage has forced Federal authorities to modify its policy in regard to shipments to and from the South American, Central American and Caribbean republics.

See Tragedy for Honduras

The question of shipping in the Caribbean is particularly troublesome, since U-boat activity there is as great, if not greater, than in any other part of the seven seas. There is strong evidence that the success of American protective measures along the eastern coast of the United States has driven Axis underwater craft to the less-well-patrolled waters of the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.

One of the reasons why the Latin American shipping problem is so thorny, according to Federal officials, is that while a sizable portion of this country's imports are in a luxury or semi-luxury class, in some cases they are the keystone of the exporter's economy. A case in point is bananas. If necessary, the United States can fight this war without that delicious fruit. In Honduras, however, almost the total income is from bananas and almost all are shipped to the United States. For such a country the diversion of banana boats to other purposes is a nation-wide economic tragedy of the very first order.

Many months ago Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles announced that when it came to rationing the transportation of vital items such as oil, Latin Americans would be given equal treatment with the inhabitants of the United States. In other words, the State Department policy has been to see that the Latin American consumer, where possible, is not asked to make a greater proportional sacrifice than the consumer in this country.

War Goods Have First Call

It is pointed out, however, that this policy worked all right so long as there was a reasonable amount of shipping available for the satisfying of civilian needs. Now the situation has changed and officials frankly recognize that as an active belligerent the United States must have first call on all boats. Hard as it is on Central America, it is more important to ship arms to Australia than bananas to the United States.

Another of the reasons behind the further withdrawal of boats from the Latin American trade is understood to be the inability of the United States Government to make full use of some of the ships now being used to transport American-made war goods to old World War fronts. With the introduction of more efficient anti-submarine measures, it is expected that boats returning from Africa will be able to pick up cargoes in South America on their return voyages. At present it is safer for these boats to avoid the narrow passages into the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.

While certain Latin American countries, particularly those that depend heavily on the food trade, will find themselves with less American shipping available, countries exporting strategic materials will continue to see United States ships in their harbors. Thus, Chile, Brazil and Venezuela, large exporters of items vital to this country's war effort, are not expected to be troubled by any new ship withdrawals at the present time, it is said.

Any cut in Latin American exports to the United States may have to be met by new American assistance loans. The war has already struck heavily at the economies of many of the smaller nations south of the Rio Grande and further declines in their shipments of bananas, sugar and coffee might have a disastrous effect upon millions of persons already living at bare subsistence levels.

American Airlines Officials

American Airlines, Inc.

Left: H. K. Rulison, newly-elected Treasurer of American Airlines, Inc. Formerly Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the company, Mr. Rulison has been in the aviation field since 1930, when he joined a predecessor company of the airline as Chief Accountant. Center: V. J. Long, who has been elevated from the position of Chief General Accountant to that of Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the airline. Mr. Long joined the company in 1932. Right: Paul G. Larie, elected Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the company. Mr. Larie, formerly Assistant Secretary and Chief Accountant, has been with the concern since 1929.

C. E. Wilson Is Paid $149,803, Report Shows

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—General Motors Corporation paid Charles E. Wilson $149,803 as president and director in 1941, and added as a bonus 4,500 shares of common stock to be paid in "four equal annual installments," additional reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission showed.

The automobile manufacturing firm, now engaged in war production, also paid Ormond E. Hunt $100,575 as vice-president and director, and Albert Bradley $100,620, also as vice-president and director. Mr. Hunt also got 4,400 shares as bonus and Mr. Bradley 3,400 shares, both to be paid in four annual installments.

Far ahead of these payments was the $202,155, including $160,186 as bonus or share in profit, paid to William S. Paley as President and director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, which also paid $102,400 to Edward Klauber and $62,543 to Paul W. Kesten. Both are vice-presidents and directors.

Salaries Listed

Other highly paid executives include:

Frances B. Davis., Jr., got $150,220 as president and chairman of the United States Rubber Company, in addition to an option to purchase 20,000 common shares at $20 a share. The company also paid Herbert E. Smith, vice-president and director, $60,-195 plus $62,529 bonus or share in profits and an option to purchase 444 common shares at $5 a share. Loucius D. Timpkins, also a vice-president and director, received a similar amount.

W. Alton Jones received $151,110 as president and director of Cities Service Company, which also paid Henry L. O'Brien $50,560 as vice-president and director.

Commonwealth Edison Company paid Charles Y. Freeman $110,200 as chairman compared with $85,180 in 1940. Commonwealth also gave Britton I. Budd, official without title, $85,000 against $75,000 in 1940, and Edward J. Doyle $50,000 as president compared with $43,000 in 1940.

Sydney J. McAllister received $121,710 as president until May, 1941, and chairman of the executive committee from the International Harvester Corporation. Fowler McCormick got $93,258 as president since May, 1941, and Maurice F. Holahan $70,-250 as first vice-president.

Other Munificent Salaries

The American Viscose Corporation paid William C. Appleton $110,632, including $69,432 as bonus or share in profits, as president and director, and Frank H. Griffin $104,432, including $69,432 as bonus or profits share, as vice-president and technical director, William H. Brown, secretary, treasurer, and director, received $50,000.

P. L. Carlisle received $107,810 as chairman and trustee of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Thomas N. McCarter, got $99,999 as chairman and director of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, a drop of $21,000 from his 1940 income. The Copperweld Steel Company paid S. Eugene Bramer $113,853 as president and general manager, compared with $96,340 in 1940.

B. O. Henderson received $125,163 as general manager and director of the Household Finance Corporation. R. J. Cullen got $102,499 as president of the International Paper Company. George E. Mack, store manager of the J. C. Penney Company, received $93,484, against $47,-450 in 1940.

Philip Le Boutillier received $105,836 as president, general manager and director of Best & Company, Inc. The Independent Pneumatic Tool Company, Chicago, now a voting trust, paid Niel C. Hurley $100,335 as president, compared with $85,660 in 1940.

Vast Rubber Output From Alcohol Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Approximately 240,000,000 gallons of alcohol distilled from grain will be used in production of butadiene, the raw material from which synthetic rubber is made, Chairman Truman (D) Missouri, of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee, said.

The Senator gave the estimate in a radio address over the Blue Network in which he reviewed the findings of the committee's study of the rubber situation.

Senator Truman did not say in what period the 240,000,000 gallons of grain alcohol would be used, but he gave the estimate after stating that it was proposed to expand the country's synthetic rubber production capacity from less than 100,-000 tons a year to more than 1,000,-000 tons yearly.

Schaefer to Relinquish Presidency of the RKO

NEW YORK (AP)—In connection with previously published reports that he had decided to relinquish the presidency of the Radio, Keith, Orpheum Corp., George J. Schaefer issued a statement that some time ago he had informed the principal stockholders he did not wish to continue.

He said also that he did not wish to be re-elected at the forthcoming annual meeting of stockholders, which is scheduled to be held on Wednesday, June 17, at Dover, Del.

House Group Not to Split Tax Measure

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—A polite but emphatic "no" came from House Ways and Means Committee members today in reply to President Roosevelt's suggestion that Congress divide the pending tax bill and speed action on excise levies which would produce more than $1,000,000 a day in immediate new revenue.

In view of a prospect that the $6,500,000,000 overall tax bill might not become law for several months, Mr. Roosevelt told a press conference yesterday that it might be wise to go ahead at once with the excises which, on the basis of committee action, would produce ultimately about $600,000,000 a year. Tax experts explained that several months would be required to get the machinery in full motion.

Program Behind Schedule

Mr. Roosevelt remarked that the tax part of his anti-inflation program was behind schedule. Every day that passed without action on a new revenue measure cost the Treasury considerable money, he said, adding he hoped a bill would reach him sometime this year.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D—N. C.) and other committeemen said they were glad to have the President's recommendation but remarked that since they were so nearly finished with consideration of the whole question, it did not appear practical to defer action on billions of dollars in corporation and individual income tax increases.

"It might have been wise to do it in the beginning but it's pretty late now to start on it," Mr. Doughton said. "I don't think it would be feasible to enact two bills now."

Representative Duncan (D-Mo) observed that Mr. Roosevelt was "no more anxious to see a bill passed than the rest of us," but added that "a bill written in haste can be repented just as hastily."

Sales Tax Sentiment Wanes

President Roosevelt's suggestion came shortly after the committee shelved his recommendation that an individual's income be limited to $25,000 and that of married couples to $50,000. That program, presented by the Treasury Department only two days ago, involved so many considerations, members said, that adequate study could not be given before the new bill is ready for the House.

Mr. Doughton said he hoped that the measure would be ready for floor debate by July 4. House leaders have arranged for at least a week of discussion and Senators have predicted they would study it for at least five weeks.

Meanwhile, members reported waning sentiment for a sales tax which has been opposed by the administration.

Currently, the committee is studying a series of last-minute excise proposals, none of which has found a favorable reception. One would impose a tax on radio advertising. Another would levy a 10 per cent tax on transactions in barber shops and beauty parlors. A third would tax electrical energy.

Record Peanut Crop Seen; National Advertising Plan

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP)—Production this year of the largest peanut crop on record will necessitate use of every available labor-saving device, Dr. H. P. Stuckey, director of the Georgia experiment station, said.

Dr. Stuckey, addressing the National Peanut Council, said use of labor-saving devices should be consistent with quality to save the crop.

Plans for a national advertising campaign to be launched at an early date were announced by W. B. Jester of Atlanta, executive secretary of the council.

The future of the industry in the South and Nation will depend upon how wisely and effectively peanut men plan and execute a program of production and utilization, Dr. Stuckey said.

Although accurate figures on 1942 planting are not available, Dr. Stuckey said the crop would approach four to four and one half million acres.

Plan to Lift Argentine Beef Embargo Hit by Cattle Men

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The proposal by the National Industrial Conference Board that the embargo against fresh Argentine beef be lifted, in the interests of anti-Axis solidarity, has been met in the cattle country with as vigorous a protest as has been heard since the days of the controversy over Army buying of Argentine tinned beef.

As a matter of fact opposition to this new move is likely to be deeper, firmer, and more widespread than in the case of the tinned beef, for the livestock producers as a whole recognize that this country cannot hope to compete with the Argentine in the canning of beef. They are convinced, though, that the lifting of any restrictions against importation of fresh Argentine beef would virtually ruin the American livestock industry.

National Calamity Seen

"A national calamity," declared C. E. Snyder, editor of the Drovers Journal, when asked what he thought the effect of this move might be. Mr. Snyder can be regarded as fairly representing the view of cattle raisers and feeders in the United States.

The Conference Board suggestion, which it is agreed, represents the view of American industry, but which in this instance also, some feel, reflects the policy of the New Deal Administration, is based on the assumption that removal of the beef import embargo would "salve Argentine pride, eliminate a potent propaganda element used by our enemies, and greatly improve Argentine-United States relations."

The proposal is brought out at this time, it is assumed, because of the expectation that two circumstances might contribute to its acceptance. One of these is the war crisis and the obvious need for co-operation and sacrifice of some of our usual business interests. The other is the fact that the livestock business in this country is today in an especially good position.

Objections Listed

The cattle raisers object to the proposal, though, on three counts.

First, they declare that this attempt to buy off the Argentine would simply not work, that it would be a futile gesture in view of what they hold to be proved "unreliability" of the ruling interests of the nation.

Second, they say, it would be "fatal" to the beef industry of this country, in spite of the relatively good position in which it finds itself at the moment. While it costs 16 cents to raise a pound of beef in this country, they note, it costs but 4 cents in Argentina. Without import restrictions the influx of cheaply-raised beef into this country would soon swamp the market for the domestically produced goods, they say.

And third, they declare, raising the bars against Argentine beef would let through a virtual epidemic of what is called hoof and mouth disease, a cattle ailment.

The board statement makes no mention of this question of disease, other than to note that Argentine beef today is "readily accepted in other countries."

The cattle raisers insist that their chief objection to the lifting of the embargo is founded on this disease phase. They declare that in spite of statements to the contrary there is still danger of widespread infection from entry of fresh Argentine beef into this country.

From other sources it is understood that the disease problem has been eliminated and that the lifting of import restrictions would not create any difficulties of this kind. These sources argue that if it were not so other nations would not be so free to accept fresh Argentine beef.

One answer of the cattle industry to this argument is that the nations which accept Argentine beef have no cattle raising industry of their own for the most part, and therefore run no danger from the disease threat.

Benefits Recognized

Cattlemen are as patriotic as any other group. They do not deny the benefits of any move which might swing Argentina definitely over to the anti-Axis side in the war. But they are an integrated economic unit. Over the past decade or so they have suffered at times perhaps more than any other agricultural group, and have been drawn together as a political unit. Their own interests naturally loom large before them under these circumstances.

The unfortunate part of it is that the Conference Board suggestion did not anticipate in its arguments these objections from the group which will have the strongest influence in opposing them.

If the board proposal was a State Department-inspired "feeler," Washington may be said now to have a taste of the reaction from the cattle group in the words of Mr. Snyder when he says that, "Yes, we must be good neighbors, even if it ruins us."

The battle business has long blamed American industry for leading the way in the move to build foreign markets for themselves by lopping off protective barriers against foreign competition with American agriculture. Because industry wants to sell automobiles and refrigerators in South America, they argue, should they open the way for South American producers to undersell and thus undermine the very foundation of American economy, agriculture?

U. S.-Canada Income Tax Pact Ratified

OTTAWA (CP)—An income-tax agreement between Canada and the United States, designed to avoid double taxation and prevent evasion, was ratified at Washington, it was announced by the External Affairs Department.

The agreement, which was originally signed March 4, received final Canadian Parliamentary approval in the Senate June 10. It is effective from Jan. 1, 1941.

Income taxes on non-resident individuals and corporations of the two countries were subject to a previous convention adopted in 1936 fixing the rate at five per cent. Canada abrogated the agreement in April, 1941, by increasing the rate to 15 per cent.

This action made the general United States withholding tax of 16½ per cent applicable to Canadians and this rate has since been increased to 27½ per cent. Under the new agreement the rate applicable in both United States and Canada will be 15 per cent.

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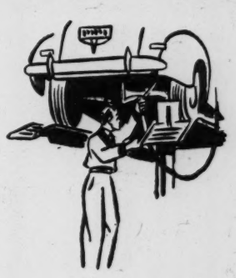

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OPA Orders Wool Fabrics Price Ceiling

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today issued a price ceiling order on woolen and worsted apparel fabrics which provides a price premium to induce manufacturers to blend at least 25 per cent of cotton or rayon in the materials.

The OPA action was seen as a move to assist the War Production Board in its efforts, pressed over a period of months, to induce mills to turn out blended instead of all-wool fabrics for men's clothing.

WPB was reported last week to be studying a compulsory blending order, but representatives of the industry were in Washington today to offer an industry-sponcompromise plan.

The new OPA ceiling, effective June 22, provides price maximums for five classifications of fabrics at the manufacturer's and wholesalers' level, leaving retail prices subject to the universal price ceiling.

In addition, the order provides a formula for pricing new fabrics comparable to fabrics sold during the last previous season, and for new fabrics which are not comparable to previous types.

The special seasonal pricing formulas will result, OPA said, in reductions on many types of fabrics, ranging up to 25 cents or more a yard under the March quotations.

For a manufacturer who has not previously blended fabrics, the order provides that he may figure his prices under the "comparable" or "new" fabric formulas, and then add an amount equal to 10 per cent of the cost of his raw materials.

The 10 per cent premium is permitted only on sales or contracts entered into before next Jan. 3; only if the new fabric is composed sored compromise plan.

of fibers other than wool; and only if the manufacturer neither produced nor sold blended fabrics between Jan. 1, 1940, and June 22, 1942.

'Gas' Rationing Seen Resulting in Lean State Tax Budgets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—Inasmuch as gasoline rationing will bring lean days for state tax budgets, future budgets must be set up on the basis of lower revenues, Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, warned in the Association's midmonthly review of business just released.

"Government revenues, such as gasoline taxes and license fees, resulting from the use of automobiles have been an important part of all state budgets," Mr. Heimann recalled. "Nearly $1.5 billion were collected in 1941 by state treasuries from sources directly or indirectly allied to the use of motorcars. This accounts for approximately one dollar of every three that our states, as a whole, collect.

"In some states these revenues are only 15 per cent of the total collections, but in a number of states the percentage contributed by automobile users is over 40 per cent. Should nation-wide rationing be imposed, each of our 48 states will be confronted with this revenue problem.

"It does not appear possible that new revenue sources can be found to replace all or most of this decline in state income. What is more, it is doubtful that the people would, or should, submit to added state taxation."

Mr. Heimann held that to finance the war and curb inflationary trends lower income groups which previously have not contributed directly must be taxed.

May Retail Sales Of Independents Off

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—The Census Bureau said today that May sales of independent retailers were 2 per cent less than in April and 4 per cent less than in May of last year.

This was the first time in 42 months that the sales have been less in any one month than in the corresponding month of the previous year.

It was understood that some of this decline represents decreased sales of gasoline due to rationing in the East and to smaller sales of consumer articles no longer being made, or being made in smaller quantities in order to conserve metals and other materials for war industry.

Seaboard Oil to Buy San Antonio Concern

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—Vice-President George Luhn of the Wellington Oil Company said that the company's stock would be transferred June 29 to the Seaboard Oil Corporation of Delaware, which has headquarters in Dallas.

The cash consideration has been set tentatively, he said, at $3,500,000 plus assumption of $730,000 in outstanding obligations.

The sale of the San Antonio Company involves more than 440,000 acres of leases, mostly in Southwest Texas, and ownership of royalty interests in more thar 300 oil and gas wells.

As outlined by Mr. Luhn, the contemplated deal involves: Purchase at $3.35 per share for some 850,000 outstanding shares.

Nickel Plate's Net Shrinks

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate Railroad's May net income was $389,608 on gross income of $7,486,579, against $824,774 on $4,818,202 gross in May, 1941. The road provided $1,990,167 for taxes last month against $458,105 a year before.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 47-43	102.21	102.21	102.21
2 3¼s 46-44	104.7	104.7	104.7
1 2s 55-53 June	103.24	103.24	103.24

New York City Bonds

1 3s 80	102⅜	102	3s102⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
45 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84	83¾	84
28 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70	69¾	70
1 Alleg & West 4s 96	60	60	60
17 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107	107	107
22 Am & For Pas 2030	66½	66¼	66¼
7 AMIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
4 Am Int 5½s 49	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞
5 Am T & T 3¼s 66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107
12 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	98½	98½	98½
29 Arm Del 4s 53	106	105½	106
5 AT&SF 4s 95	103⅛	103	103
1 AT&SFeH Sh L 4s 58	111½	111½	111½
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	22¼	22¼	22¼
23 A C Line clt 4s 52	64½	64	64
4 A C Line 4½s 64	58¼	58¼	58¼
7 A C Line 5s 45	63¾	63¼	63¼
4 Atl Refin 3s 53	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
24 Atl Fu & WI 5s 59	98	98	98
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	27½	27½	27½
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	53½	53½	53½
15 B&O 95 st A	23¾	23¼	23¾
5 B&O 2000 st D	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
12 B&O 96 st F	25¼	25⅛	25¼
31 B&O cv 60 st	19¼	19	19¼
25 B&O 4s 48	54⅞	54½	54¾
18 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	46¼	45¾	45¾
19 B&O S W 50 st	35¼	34½	35¼
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	98¼	98	98
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102½	102½	102½
2 Boston&Me 5s 55	89½	89½	89½
3 Boston&Me 4½s 70	29¾	29⅜	29⅞
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	69½	69½	69½
2 Bkly Un Gas 4s 47	100	100	100
18 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102¼	102	102
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	93	93	93
9 Buf R&P 57 st	33½	33½	33½
3 Bush Term 5s 55	76½	76½	76½
10 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	76½	76½	76½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107	107	107
4 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	111	110⅞	110⅞
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107½	107⅜	107½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111	111	111
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108¼	108¼	108¼
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	111	111
1 Can Pac 5s 54	97	97	97
7 Can Pac 4½s 46	96¾	96¾	96¾
89 Can Pac 4s perp	70	70	70
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜
20 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 Cen of Ga 5s 45	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Cen Pac 5s 60	49¾	49¾	49¾
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69⅛	69¼	69¼
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87½	87½
8 C&O 4½s 92	128	128	128
6 C&O 3½s 96 D	101	100¾	100¾
22 C&O 1st 4s 83 R&A	118¼	118¼	118¼
15 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
9 CB&Q 4½s 77	64¾	64½	64⅝
9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	91	91	91
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	86¼	86¼	86¼
15 Chi & E Ill inc 97	22¾	22	22⅝
5 Chi & Erie 5s 82	120½	120½	120½
9 ChGtWInc 4½s 2038	33	33	33
2 ChiGtWest 4s 88	64	64	64
2 Chi I & L 6s 66	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
16 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14½	14⅜	14½
4 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	34¼	34¼	34¼
31 CM&SP gen 4s 89	33¾	33⅜	34
32 Chi&NW 4½s 26	34¼	34	34½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16	16	16
11 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	28⅝	28½	28⅝
23 Chi & NW 4⅜s 87	27⅞	27½	27½
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	11½	11½	11½
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17	17	17
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	17½	17	17½
4 CRI & P 4½s 52A	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3 CRI & P 4s 88	22¼	21⅞	22¼
3 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	20½	20½	20½
26 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
50 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Cin Un Term 3⅜s 71	109½	109	109¼
22 CCC&StL 4½s 77	43¾	43⅝	43¾
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	47½	47½	47½
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	61½	61½	61½
20 Col&So 4½s 80	21⅜	21	21⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	83½	83½	83½
11 ComlMack inc 69ww	31	30⅜	30⅞
11 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¼	103	103¼
7 Con Oil cv 2½s 51	102¼	102¾	102¾
5 Consum Pow 3½s 65	110	110	110
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	30½	30½	30½
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 ret	26	26	26
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	89¼	89¼	89¼
66 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55	54¼	54¾
18 D&RG 4½s 36	15	14½	14½
17 D&R G 4s 36	15¼	15¼	15⅛
31 D&RG West 5s 78	15½	15⅜	15⅜
2 Det & Mack 2d 4s 95	18	18	18
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111¼	111½	111
9 Erie 4½s 57	103⅛	105⅛	105⅛
19 Erie 4½s 2015	46	43⅞	46
2 Erie 4s 95	91½	91	91
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	123¼	123¼	123½
23 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104¼	104	104¼
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Gt Nor 5s 73	89	89	89
17 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95½	95¼	95¼
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	79½	79½	79½
15 Houston 5s 37	85½	85⅜	85½
19 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39⅞	39¼	39¼
49 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	42	41½	41¾
30 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	13	12¾	12¾
9 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41½	41	41
5 Ill Cen 3½s 51	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
8 Ill Cen 4s 52	47½	47½	47½
26 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42	41¾	42
10 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	50	50	50
4 IC & CSL & N O 5s63A	45	44½	44¾
5 IC & CSL & NO 4½s63	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	70	70	70
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100½	100½	100½
1 Int Gt Nor ad 6s 52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
42 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	28¾	27⅝	28¼
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
31 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅜	57	57
1 KCFS & Mem 4s 36	41¾	41¾	41¾
4 Kresge Found 3s 50	99	98	98
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79	79	79
3 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	43	43	43
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	63	63	63
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45	45	45
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49½	49¼	49¼
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36¾	36⅝	36⅝
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32¼	32¼	32¼
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29½	29½	29½
11 Leh Val Term 5s 51	56¼	55⅞	55⅞
5 Lorillard Co 7s 44	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
23 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	78⅛	78	78
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90¾	90¾	90¾
10 Lou&Nso JtM 4s 52	90	90	90
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 McKess&Rob 5½s 56	105	105	105
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106	103¾	106
5 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜
5 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s 39	65	65	65
3 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	23¼	23¼	23¼
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12½	12½	12½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
35 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	33¼	33¼	33¼
5 M-K-Tex ad 5s 67	16	16	16
5 M-K-T 4½s 78	29	28¾	29
14 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39	38¾	39
1 No Pac 5s 65 A	26¼	26¼	26¼
27 No Pac 5s 77 F	26½	26¼	26¼
4 No Pac 5s 78 G	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜
10 No Pac 5s 80 H	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
13 No Pac 5s 81 I	26¼	26¼	26¼
5 No Pac gen 4s 75	21¼	21¼	21½
1 Mon WPa Pub Sv6s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36	36	36
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104½	104½	104½
1 NJ Pow & Lt 4½s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	42	42	42
1 NO&NE rfg 5s 2003	47¾	47¾	47¾
46 NYC 4½s 2013 A	43½	43¼	43¼
16 NYC cn 4s 98	45½	45¼	45½
20 NYC 3½s 46	94¾	94¼	94½
10 NYC cv 3½s 52	51½	51¼	51⅜
10 NYC&HR 3½s 97	68¼	68	68
5 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	54	53⅞	54
7 NYC Mi2Cen 3½s 98	47	47	47
1 NYChi&StL 5½s A	72¼	72½	72½
38 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	60	59⅜	59⅜
9 NYChi&StL 3½s 97	99¼	99	99¼
5 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100½	100½	100½
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107	107	107
3 NYC&HR cv 6s 48	33½	33¼	33½
1 NYNH&H clt 4s 40	50	50	50
10 NYNH&H 4½s 67	32	32	32
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	28½	28½	28½
3 NYNHH cv 3½s 56	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2 NY O & W ref 4s 92	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Niagara Fall P3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
3 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	23	23	23
1 Norf & W 4s 96	125½	125½	125½
51 Nor Pac 4s 2047	59½	59½	59⅝
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45¾	45½	45⅝
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	69¾	69½	69½
5 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	67	67	67
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	111	111	111
13 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅛	107	107
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109¼	109½	109¼
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	102	102	102
1 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	107	107	107
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
49 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100¼	100	100
1 PacificCst 1st 5s 46	90	90	90
4 Pac G&E 3s 71	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	109½	109¼	109½
6 Pac G&E 4s 64	112½	112	112
7 Pac Pict 4s 56	99½	99½	99½
2 Pen Co 4s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100¾	100⅝	100¾
2 Pen RR cn4½s60	120½	120½	120½
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88¼	88	88¼
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96½	96½	96½
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	97	97	97
5 Pen RR 4s 48	109½	109⅛	109½
4 Pen RR 4s 48 st	109	109	109
17 Pen RR 3½s 70	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝
1 Ptn RR 3½s 52	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1 Ptoria & East 4s 60	41	41	41
5 Ptre Marq 5s 56	64	64	64
1 Ptre Marq 4½s 80	56	56	56
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¾	105½	105½
4 Phila Co 4½s 61	93	94¾	94⅞
5 Phil Elec 3¼s 67	110½	110¼	110¼
4 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	91¼	91¼	91¼
27 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	30	29⅞	30
4 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99½	99½	99½
6 PCC&StL 5s 70A	106⅛	106	106
1 PCC&StL 4¼s 77	100	100	100
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	98¼	98	98¼
43 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85	84¾	84¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	88	88	88
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
3 Republic Stl 5½s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	93	93	93
1 St LIM&S 4s R&G 33	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1 St L Pub Svc 5s 60	88	88	88
20 St L S F 5s 50 B	13½	13½	13½
17 St L S F 4½s 78	13¾	13½	13½
7 St L S F 4½s 78 ct st	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
12 St L S F 4s 50 A	12½	12⅜	12½
44 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	12	12	12
16 St L S W 5s 52	42	41½	41½
2 St L S W rfg 5s 50	21½	21½	21½
20 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8½	8½	8½
2 Seab A L 6s 45 ct	7½	7½	7½
2 Seab A L 4s 50 st	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Simmons Cv 4s 52	102½	102⅜	102½
22 Sou Pac 4½s 68	48	47⅞	48
31 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47½	47½	47½
27 So Pac 4½s 69	48	47½	48
12 Sou Pac rfg 4s 55	62	61¾	62
26 So Pac cit 4s 49	53½	53½	53½
10 So Pac cit 4s 49 reg	54	54	54
15 So Pac 3½s 46	83½	83⅜	83⅜
43 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50	50	50
2 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	83	82¾	83
4 South Ry gen 5s 56	84	83¾	84
4 South Ry gen 4s 56	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	63	63	63
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104	104	104
15 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	58¼	58¼	58¼
8 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14	14	14
2 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	109¾	109¾	109¾
9 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	25	25	25
5 Wabash 5s 80 asd	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	23½	23½	23½
24 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞
5 Walwrth 4s 55	86¾	86⅜	86¾
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	100	100
3 Warren Bros 6s 41	105½	105½	105½
1 Wash Term 3½s 66	111	111	111
8 West Shore 4s 2361	40	40	40
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	97½	97½	97½
5 Westn Md 4s 52	85½	85¼	85½
2 Western Un 5s 51	82½	82½	82½
26 Western Un 5s 60	78½	78¼	78¼
2 Western Un 4½s 50	80¼	80	80
5 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	101½	101½	101½
10 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
1 Wilson & Co cv 3¼s 47	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
43 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	31	30½	30½
9 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

21 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	74	74	74
1 Australia 5s 55	67½	67½	67½
5 Australia 5s 57	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
1 Belgium 6½s 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
6 Brazil 8s 41	34	34	34
6 Brazil 6½s 26-57	31½	31⅛	31⅛
13 Brazil 6½s 27-57	31½	31¼	31¼
11 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	31½	31½	31½
2 Brisbane 6s 58	70	70	70
1 Buen A 3s 84	47	47	47
2 Buen A 4⅜s 77	63¼	63¼	63¼
5 Canada 2½s 45	100	100	100
1 Chile MtBk6½s61asd	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Chile MtgBk6½s 7asd	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
16 Chile 6s 61	17¼	17¼	17¼
21 Chile 6s 60 asd	16¼	16	16¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	16	16	16
3 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	13½	13½	13½
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	48	48	48
1 Cuba 5½s 45	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2 Dom 5½s 42	73½	73½	73½
5 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	11¼	11¼	11¼
7 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16½	16¼	16¼
7 Minas Ger 6½s 59	16½	16½	16½
8 Peru 7s 59	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
16 Peru 1st 6s 60	12¾	12¼	12¾
27 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	12	12¼	13
3 Poland 8s 50	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
5 Rio de Jan 8s 46	15⅝	15½	15½
10 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Rio Gr do3Sul 6s 68	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
6 Sao Paul Cty 8s 52	17	17	17
2 Serbs Cts 8l 8s 62	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 Rrug aj 3⅝s 4⅝4⅞s	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛

Total bonds sales today $3,183,500. Previous day $4,910,500. Week ago $5,078,500. Year ago 4,025,400. Two years ago $4,393,700. Jan. 1 to date $1,048,653,300. Year ago $1,025,300,525. Two years ago $810,517,050.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Alaska-P Cons Min	5c	..	June 15	June 8
Allis-Chalm Mfg	25c	..	June 30	June 15
Am Bk&Tr (New Orleans)	$1	Q	July 1	June 20
Do	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Am Cent Mfg Cp com cv pf	50c	Q	July 1	June 19
Am Dairies, Inc. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Am Nat Bk (Nashville)	15c	Q	June 30	June 20
Do	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Am P Wel Tr A 12½c	S		June 15	June 8
Am Teleph (Abilene, Kans.) 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 15	June 30
Am Trust (Charlotte, N C)	$2	Q	June 30	June 29
Am Trust (San Fran., Calif.) conv pf 50c	Q	July 15	June 30	
Anchor H Glass 6% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 24
Atlantic Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Baldwin Co	20c	..	June 25	June 20
Baldwin Rubber	12½c	..	July 21	July 9
Baltim Nat Bk (Baltimore)	50c	S	June 30	June 23
Biltmore Hats, Ltd	15c	Q	July 15	June 30
Birm F Ins Co.	25c	Q	June 30	June 15
Bost Herald-Tr Cp	30c	Q	July 1	June 22
BBrit Colum Tel 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 16
Do 6% 2d pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 16
Buff In Bk (N. Y.)	35c	Q	June 30	June 23
Cannon Shoe Co	10c	Q	July 1	June 21
Do 5½% pf	68¾c	Q	July 1	June 21
Cent Cold Storage	40c	Q	Sept 15	Sept 5
Citizens Com T & S Bk (Pasadena)	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 27
Clevel Un St Yds	12½c	Q	July 1	June 19
Cohen (Dan) Co	25c	Q	July 1	June 22
Colonial S S Ltd	$2	..	July 10	June 20
Conn (C. G.) Ltd	10c	Q	July 15	July 3
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 6	June 26
Do 6% pf	$1.75	Q	July 6	June 26
Do 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	July 6	June 26
Conn & Pass Riv RR 6% pf	$3	S	Aug. 1	July 1
Cont Roll & Stl Fdry	50c	..	June 30	June 22
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 22
County Bk & Tr (Cambridge, Mass.)	50c	S	July 1	June 16
Day Trust Co(Boston, Mass.)	$1.50	S	June 30	June 15
East Stl Prod 5% com	$25	Q	July 1	June 24
Equit Tr Baltimore	10c	Q	July 1	June 24
Fireman's Fund Ins (San Francisco)	$1	Q	July 15	July 6
First National Bank (Atlanta)	25c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
First National Bank (Dallas)	45c	Q	June 30	June 15
First Portland Nat	75c	S	June 29	June 20
Fla P&L pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 23
Fostoria Pressed Stl	25c	..	June 30	June 19
Gen Fireproof Co	25c	..	July 1	June 20
Do 7%	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Glastonbury Bk & Tr (Hartford)	75c	Q	July 1	June 12
Great West Saddlery 6% 1st pf	75c	Q	July 3	July 26
Greenville Tr (R I)	80c	S	July 1	June 25
Hartford-Conn. Tr.	75c	Q	July 1	June 11
Hawley Pulp & Paper $6 cum 2d pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Highway Saf Ap A	8¾c	Q	June 15	June 12
Do	$1.50	..	Sept. 1	Aug. 17
Hummer-Ross Fibre 6% pf	$1.50	..	Sept. 1	Aug. 17
Independent Pne T	50c	Q	July 1	June 19

Wartime Research Expected to Evolve Satisfactory Low-Price Residence

$2,500 House Disappointing If War-Built

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The $2,500 house is here all right, but only a war could make American families live in it.

That is because the $2,500 house that low-incomed families were waiting for when the war came is not much to look at or to live in as a product of the war. The saving factor is that research and enterprise spurred into high gear by the war is laying the groundwork for a postwar low-cost house that any American will be proud to own.

Such is the consensus of so many research and building specialists that no prediction can be made with greater safety than this: home building is headed into revolutionary changes promising to alter the entire outlook of the industry.

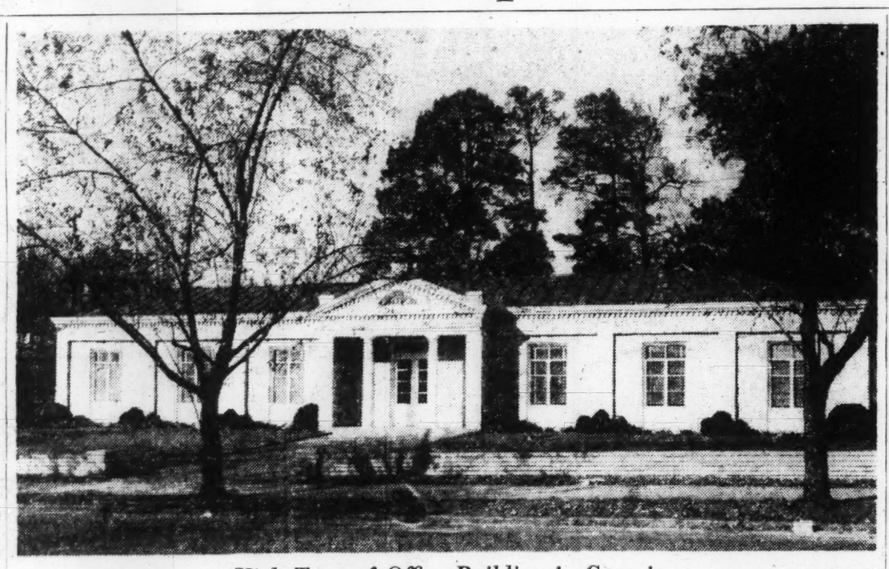
Evidences of this approaching revolution are seen in newspaper advertisements of plastic materials to replace such stable products as copper, of glass being used to replace metals and of "ironclad" building codes being broken down to make way for the new materials and construction methods.

Not having the mass production of low-cost materials in the past, the $2,500 house has usually been constructed with high-priced materials, high-priced labor methods and dictated by unreasonably restrictive building codes in many places. Hence, any builder reaching down into the $2,500 category did so by cutting construction corners or cheapening construction even at vital points.

That need not be the case in postwar building. The use of substitute materials is giving the makers of materials that have gone into home construction for 100 years and more something to think about. Their heretofore undisputed hold on building markets is to be challenged. The end of the second world war will see the real beginning of a great conflict between raw materials.

War, as a compelling stimulus to research, is causing the producers of copper, steel and lumber to watch the growing inroads of aluminum in their fields. Soap dishes, towel bars, lavatory legs, shower heads, faucets and drains are being redesigned in plastics. Doorknobs, electric switches and even bathtubs are being made of glass to replace materials. And the hot-water tank is coming out in porcelain enamel lined with glass to replace galvanized copper.

Naturally, a lot of this research will produce only temporary emergency equipment. But much of it is here to stay, enough at least to cause a complete reappraisal of building techniques and to promise that the low-cost house of the postwar era will be well worth living in.



High Type of Office Building in Georgia

Decentralization of industry got in its final prewar "licks" near Atlanta, Ga., with the completion of this custom-built office structure, located in the outskirts of the City. It is the building of the Ernest H. Abernathy Publishing Company, containing nine large rooms, reception hall, mail and addressing room. The building established a new high standard for offices in Georgia, what other companies were planning to emulate when the war stopped all building.

June 28 Crucial 'Rent Day' in Chicago Area

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 17—With the average family paying out 20 per cent of its budget each month for rent it can be seen that a ceiling on the level of rent payments should have a wide effect in the nation's anti-inflationary price-control program. This fact was being pointed out to people in the Chicago area today, for on June 28 it will be decided by the Office of Price Administration whether a 60-day period of "grace" has shown it necessary to apply maximum rent regulations here.

Not only Chicago renters and property owners, but the nation as a whole is closely watching the outcome of this preliminary step here for what happens in the nation's second city and one of its most vital war production centers is likely to have a far-reaching influence.

It comes down to this. On April 28, under provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act passed in Congress in January, Chicago was declared to be a defense rental area. This included the counties of Cook, Lake, Kane, and DuPage. The Price Administrator recommended that the maximum rent for housing accommodations in that area should be the rent for such accommodations on March 1 this year, with provisions for modification in special cases.

After such recommendation is made the statute provides for a 60-day period during which the locality has an opportunity to reduce the rent level under state or local regulations or by voluntary action. If the rents are not reduced or stabilized in accordance with the recommendations within those 60 days the Price Administrator may then actually control rents. He may issue a maximum rent regulation requiring landlords to fix their rents not higher than a certain level.

That 60-day period will expire here June 28. If at that time the OPA feels that landlords haven't acted as they should, it may issue a rent regulation.

Supporting the belief of many observers that there will be such compulsory regulation applied at the end of this period, is the fact that in the 20 areas where such a period of grace already has run out, maximum rent regulations have been issued in each case. In other words it would appear that voluntary or local action has unanimously failed so far to bring about the condition wanted in Washington. There is no reason to believe that the situation in Chicago will be any different.

Landlords and real estate groups here have indicated a desire to cooperate, but have argued against the justice of a limitation on any increase in rentals here, many contending that the level on March 1 was still far below what it should have been to be on an equal basis with other costs. These agencies have sought voluntary stabilization, but in that efforts have not apparently been consistently and forcefully in the direction of reducing the level generally, the situation at the end of the 60-day period is expected by most observers here to result in the immediate application of compulsory control.

Altogether 366 defense rental areas have been established throughout the country, including a total population of 88,000,000, or more than two-thirds the population of the nation.

That control of wartime increases in rents is a vital part of any cost-of-living control program, according to Allen Heald, Chief Rent Attorney for the OPA in the Sixth Region, is not a new discovery.

War Construction 12½ Billions a Year

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 17

War construction now is proceeding at a rate of about $12,500,000,000 a year, the war production board estimated today, while non-essential civilian construction virtually has halted completely.

Further increases in building are expected to cause essential construction to top $13,500,000,000 by the year's end, or 20 per cent above the 1941 total for all construction, which set an all-time record.

All but 22 per cent of construction put in place through mid-June was for airfields, war plants, shipyards, camps, war housing and the like, WPB said.

Nonessential civilian building, which approximated $4,000,000,000 last year, will aggregate less than $650,000,000 for 1942.

Law-Realty Now to Keep In Own Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 17—A long-standing controversy between lawyers and real estate men, as to the boundary between their two fields of activity, is being speeded toward settlement.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards today announced formation of a national conference composed of five lawyers and five realtors to act as an informal tribunal in such disputes. At the same time, it reported the approval of a resolution, by governing boards of the professional organizations of both groups, which states that it is in the public interest for each to keep within its own sphere. Lawyers will not engage in the real estate business and real estate men will keep out of law.

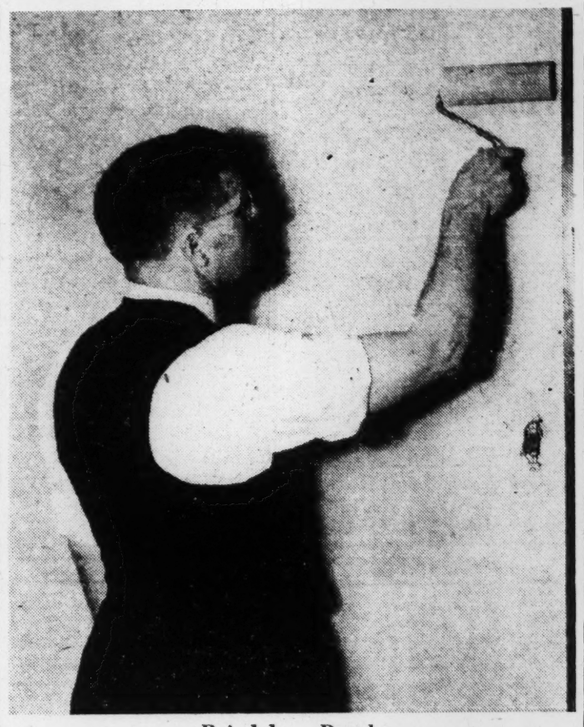
The trouble in the past has arisen chiefly over the drawing up of papers in real estate transactions. The American Bar Association has had an active committee on the unauthorized practice of law which has attempted to convince the public that legal papers of all kinds should be drawn by lawyers trained for the work. On the other hand, the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the many local boards have taken the position that there are many standard forms that a real estate agent can use without calling in legal help—leases, deeds, and the like.

Just where to draw the line has not appeared clear to the real estate man, it is frankly admitted. Now, under this agreement, an attempt is made to lay down certain fundamentals which will provide the basis for an understanding.

Where a standard form is used, common sense indicates that it is not necessary to call in an attorney, declare the real estate people. But where there is need for some variation from standard, then an attorney should be asked to draw up the paper, they agree. Some guidance in this matter was afforded by two recent State Supreme Court decisions, the Real Estate Board office observes.

A decision in Minnesota designated which forms a realtor might use without trampling on the lawyers' feet. A decision in Ohio, less specific, is regarded by real estate people as indicating that they may use standard forms when no modification is needed.

In certain States, local bar associations and local real estate associations have reached agreements on this subject, and the formation of the National Conference is not expected to interfere in any way with these existing agreements.



Bristleless Brush

Bristles for brushes ordinarily come from China, India, and Russia. Because they are hard to get now, Sherwin-Williams has designed the above roller-type brush made of rough mohair-like fabric. The fabric is mounted on a cushion of rubber and the rubber and fabric surround a wooden roller. The company has also developed a new paint called kem-tone that can be put on walls right over the wall paper. Incidentally, the roller brush works much more quickly and easily than the conventional brush.

Nails of 290 Years Ago Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Surry County, Va., June 17

Nails 290 years old that are still as good as new except for wear in the heads have been taken out of the old Smith's Fort Plantation here, oldest brick building in Virginia. Authorities attribute the remarkable state of preservation of these nails to the fact that they were square cut of genuine wrought iron, giving them more holding power and resistance to corrosion.

The Tremont Company of Wareham, Mass., old-time nail manufacturers, is one of only a few companies still making wrought iron nails as they were made in colonial days. The finding of the nails in the old plantation here appetared to indicate the claims of manufacturers that in the making of nails, at least, American pioneers started off with something that could not be improved upon.

May Construction Second to Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—The volume of construction contracts awarded in the United States last month was the second largest on record, having been exceeded only in August, 1941, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, which put the total let in 37 states at $673,517,000.

Indicating that wartime plant expansion was still under way, the May total was 35 per cent greater than April and 23 per cent greater than the total for May, 1941. Non-residential building contracts amounted to $297,885,000, while heavy engineering contracts, including public works and utilities, reached a total of $227,668,000.

Chicago Group Finds Big Call For City Lots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 17—Vacant lots in the suburbs that have been in great demand during the last decade, are now going begging, whereas the vacant city lot that has gone begging for 10 years is now in great demand, according to the Society of Residential Appraisers here.

From such wide apart localities as Burlington, North Carolina and Toledo, Ohio, comes agreement that the market for vacant lots, especially in "additions restricted and peculiarly adapted for houses in the $7,000, $10,000 and $15,000 class," was frozen along with the freezing order on building. A West Coast representative reports a notable increase in the desire of owners of vacant residential lots to liquidate their holdings.

One middlewestern appraisal commentator pointed out that in recent years "smart" buyers have not purchased vacant residential lots for investment, but have bought only for use, which today is indefinitely postponed. This factor complicates the problem of maintaining a market for non-usable lots.

Oklahoma City, speaking through one of its representative appraisers, expected the vacant residential lot in an older neighborhood convenient to public transportation, with surrounding improvements of the modest variety, to be more or less in ready demand for the construction of war housing.

"Usually this will be a type of location where there has been, in recent years, little building activity and therefore low market value for such lots. This new activity, in my opinion, will create new demand for that type of lot location and increased market value," wrote the Oklahoma City spokesman.

He held out hope, however, for the vacant lot in the fine residential sections, declaring:

"Although during the emergency there will be little or no market for such lots and probably a considerably lowered market price, this lowering may not be as drastic as on first thought we might suppose. When this war is over we will have accumulated a vast shortage of residential construction. We are bound to have a great revival of residential building, and well-located lots where public utilities are already available certainly should be in great demand. The general public, as a rule, will not analyze questions of this nature, but usually will, nevertheless, arrive at about the right answer and I do not look for any great panic on the part of owners of such property to dump it on the market at greatly reduced prices."

Temporary Japanese Camp Uses Puyallup Fair Grounds

In the war of propaganda, Japan recently radiocast a statement painting treatment of Japanese in the United States as "shocking" and of "indescribable humiliation."

To determine facts regarding actual treatment of Japanese, The Christian Science Monitor set its correspondents on the trail in heaviest zones of Japanese concentration along the Pacific Coast. Findings show "grossest exaggeration" by the Tokyo Radio. Today's article from California is the fifth in a series.

By Kate Archibald
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Among the roller coaster, dizzy dips, and ferris wheel of the Puyallup fair grounds near her are more than 7,300 evacuated Japanese, camped temporarily awaiting transfer to resettlement projects inland. A high wire fence marks the boundaries of the three camps into which they are segregated. The larger of the three is known as Camp Harmony.

The inmates are housed in long shed-like buildings partitioned into apartments so that families and relatives are by themselves. Doors and windows provide cross ventilation. Each apartment is supplied with an airtight heater. Wide "streets" between the rows of buildings provide space for general promenade, visiting, playing catch with a ball, and washing on the lines.

Into these enclosures are assembled Japanese-Americans, and Japanese nationals from the Puget Sound and Alaska areas. Here are the loyal American citizens and the potentially suspect. Those who have been found to be actually enemy aliens are interned in regular detention camps elsewhere. In the Puyallup enclosures are University students, farmers, attorneys, houseboys, and Japanese servants. Those who observe them quite generally note that the tension of the past months is definitely relaxed.

As far as possible work is provided. From the very beginning of evacuation there has been the closest co-operation with the Army and young people are busy helping in the organization work as clerks, runners, and general aids. Cooks, nurses and all workers about the camp are Japanese.

On Sundays, pastors in the several church groups are allowed inside. On the first Sunday, three days after the big movement of evacuees, services were organized and well attended. In one camp alone 300 attended one Protestant service. An A Capella choir has been reorganized and is doing duty.

Living in the camps goes on with its daily grist of "human interest." A wedding was celebrated during the first week. Hardware stores in Puyallup did a heavy business in selling wash boards, pails and ironing boards. Curtains at the windows, washings on the line, children playing games, and men sawing wood, give the camp a lived-in appearance.

Great trucks of milk which roll up to the gates give some idea of the enormous job of feeding seven thousand persons. Rice and other foods peculiar to their diet are supplied the older nationals.

Pooling of Resources By Apparel Plants

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 17 (AP)—David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, said 500 smaller manufacturers of women's apparel planned soon to pool their machinery and other resources in an effort to obtain contracts for Army and Navy equipment other than uniforms.

Mr. Dubinsky said representatives of the firms would meet next week to perfect the plans. Thousands of workers in these concerns are idle now because of war priorities and shortages of women's clothing materials, Mr. Dubinsky said, and consequently the firms will seek contracts for manufacture of such things as gas masks, field jackets, sandbags, mosquito bars and bed sacks.

Tolerance Plea

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 17 (AP)—Senator Dennis Chavez of New Mexico called upon the League for United Latin-American citizens Sunday night to take the lead "in putting a stop to racial intolerance in our country."

"The time is opportune," he asserted.

Senator Chavez, himself of ancient Spanish lineage, in an address prepared for the national convention banquet of the Lulac organization, emphasized particularly what he characterized as shocking discriminaiton against the Spanish-American of the Southwest.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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Ohio (Continued)

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LONDON INSURANCE MARKET—AGENTS ONLY

Chicago Digs Into Rich Vein Of Old Rubber

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—City-bred prospectors excitedly dug through a rich vein of scrap rubber today estimated to yield 400 tons.

The rubber lode was discovered Monday on Chicago's near north side at the site of an old rubber scrap pile that had been covered with earth after repeated fires several years ago.

News of the bonanza spread quickly across back fences. Men, women and children hurried in with picks, spades or just tough, eager fingers to tear into the vein covering an area 50 by 100 feet and 6 feet deep.

Families staked out claims with rotting old pillars for markers. Some prospectors brought their lunches so as to waste no time.

Diggers turned up scores of rubber truck tires, each weighing 58 pounds, hundreds of inner tubes, rubber horseshoes, fire hoses, galoshes and scraps.

Two-wheeled carts, baby carriages, wagons, bushel baskets, bags and pails were used to haul the diggings to near-by gasoline stations where it was assayed and bought for a penny a pound.

Many hardier miners struck it rich. Four brothers cashed in their poke for $35 after 12 hours' work. Others working individually earned from $5 to $15. One group of four men filled four large trucks and got $300 for their work.

Filling station attendants in the area estimated 40 truckloads, weighing almost 100 tons, had been removed so far.

The site is owned by the First National Bank, which gave diggers permission to remove the rubber.

No Rubber to Burn

LOS ANGELES (AP)—There'll be no more rubber to burn, in Southern California.

Two citrus growers, Rodney L. Cranmer of Redlands and Frank P. Chiglia of Van Nuys, surprised scrap collectors by turning in 4,650 and 12,800 pounds, respectively.

Their gifts represented their whole stock of old tires used for winter orchard fires to ward off frost.

Florida Oil Line Gets New Support

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—House Administration leaders went to bat again today for construction of an oil pipe line and barge canal across Florida, with indications they would yield the canal if they can get the pipe line.

The House several weeks ago rejected the twin legislation after members objected to the canal proposal, advanced by proponents as an effective means of carrying oil to the East.

The procedure under which the bill was scheduled for consideration today permitted amendments, and Representative Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, indicated that he was willing to compromise.

A suggested compromise would authorize construction of the pipe line immediately and enlargement of the present gulf intra-coastal waterway, but would eliminate authority to build the barge canal.

Construction of the pipe line and enlargement of the waterway, Mr. Mansfield said, "would be very helpful and afford a degree of relief before the approach of winter, but would not be a permanent solution of the transportation difficulties."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
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BOSTON, 178 Huntington Avenue, 4th floor—Elevator service; quiet rooms for study; $1-$1.25. MRS. FOX. COM 8696.

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MUSIC

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64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Write for Catalog

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FURNISHED nine-room charming house in Longwood section of Brookline; easily accessible by train or trolley. Phone owner at Longwood 2000 for all details and further information. (Mass.)

See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED 1-room kitchenette apt., Boston preferred, or vicinity; refrigeration; convenient to transportation. Box F-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified (Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET

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BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St., 2nd floor—5-room, beautifully furnished apt., 3 fireplaces, porch; on car line; July-August; adults only; Christian Scientists preferred. Call Lon 7586 evenings.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Attractive 3-rm. apt., all conveniences, including refrigerator and elevator; owner on premises. 605 Pavonia Ave.

BOSTON, BEACON HILL
116 Charles St.—Unusual suite, 5 rooms, 3 baths; located top floor; private elevator entrance; studio living room, facing Charles River Basin; 3 fireplaces; heat, hot water, refrigerator; janitor service provided; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply for appt. MR. LEON DAVID, 80 Charles St., Tel. Cap. 6519, or own broker.

BACK BAY, Boston, 65 Burbank St.—Two rooms and kit, $32; 1 room, alcove and kit, $30; free refrigeration. Inquire 55 Burbank St.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, Beacon Hill, near Public Garden—2-room apt., bath, nice kitchen; cool, comfortable; available until Oct. 1st. Tel. Laf. 1244.

LYNBROOK, N. Y.—3 large rooms, newly decorated, ground floor; garage; near church, station, village. July-August, Box X-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 72nd West (Central Park) June-Aug. 2-room apt.; beautifully furn.; conv. church, transits. References. Reasonable. EN. 2-6562.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Modern, beautifully furnished 2-room, kitchenette apartment; grand piano, private bath, own porch; parking facilities. 86 Washington St.

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"THE BEACH HILLS," DENNISPORT, MASS. Modern housekeeping cottages, water front, in beautiful pines; gas kitchen, fireplace, showers; private beach, warm safe bathing; restricted clientele; no dimout; $30-$40-$45 weekly. F. R. C., 121 Park Drive, Suite 38, Boston, Mass.

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OLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house, individual camps. Beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts. Wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table. 9 miles from Manchester. Bus service. $15 to $18 weekly. $2.75 to $3, transient. Accommodates 25. Restricted. Booklet. Tel. 98. Miss Anne Merrill.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm; brooks, groves; lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; select clientele; $19-$23 weekly; cottages for rent by brook, $15-$35 weekly. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SEA PINES Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THREE large country-house rooms for one or two persons with all conveniences in very rural surroundings; well-balanced meals; rates reasonable; near by Connecticut. Box X-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WESTPORT HARBOR, MASS.—Ten-room house; electricity and water; no encampment in neighborhood; golf, bathing and boating. Apply to Box 647, Fall River, Mass.

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12 Euclid Ave., near transportation and schools, attractively located 7-room Dutch colonial; h. w. heat, oil burner (or coal); nearly ½ acre land, beautifully landscaped; bearing apple trees, garden. Owner, J. H. TERRY JR., Westmoreland, N. H.

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Telephone TALbot 2400

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $23-$33; folder; restricted.
MR. and MRS. EDWIN F. ENGLE, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

English Meadows
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Charm of country and seashore; attractive rooms, hot and cold water, innerspring mattresses, twin beds, convenient baths, living room, fireplace, sunparlor, delicious cooking; $3.50 per day, $23 weekly. Augusta English.

CRAIGMOUNT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study. Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance Hemenway St.—1 or 2 persons; transients; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom. Ken. 1436.

Hotel **Huntington**
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK *Manager*
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Low rates for comfortable rooms, choice section; bathing facilities. MISS HELEN HALE. 5201 Atlantic Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Outside rooms, running water, innerspring mattresses, $1.00 up; near beach. 29 S. New York Ave. E. Schilling.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Apt. 10—Select rooms, transient or permanent. MRS. McGRATH. Com. 0084.

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N. Y. C., 454 Riverside Drive (12-A)—Unusually cool front room with grand piano; near Columbia University; gentleman preferred. Call RE. 4-7758 in a. m.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $2.00 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., 4th Floor, S. 7—Double rooms with twin beds, all comfortably and attractively furnished; only select guests. Com. 8015.

SUMMER BOARD

WHY NOT SPEND your vacation on our quiet, comfortable dairy farm? Accommodates 10 persons; rates reasonable. MRS. PHILIP NELSON, West Ridge Farm, Ryegate, Vermont.

BAY HOUSE AND COTTAGES
Orient, Long Island—Informal family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted; 35 corner rooms, cross ventilation, always cool; rest, recreation; safe beach for children; excellent food, fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet; $24.00 and up weekly; accommodate 100. F. M. KING.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

YOUNG lady desires board on farm, July; only guest. Write Box X-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

Penobscot Bay, Maine
Exclusive, comfortably furnished modern camp to rent for season through Oct., $300.00; large living room, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, bathroom with shower, electric kitchen, screened porch, radio; ideal location for privacy, relaxation.
Apply MRS. JAY PERKINS
Stockton Springs, Maine

SUMMER RENTALS

ON DUXBURY BAY, Mass., Elder Brewster Road, Standish Shore—6 rooms furnished, 2 baths, electric refrigeration, coal and gas range; can be seen this week, or telephone Pros. 4433. S. H. LEWIS.

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280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
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Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

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PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads; steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED, man exp. in operating real estate, renting, upkeep, repairs and redecorating. Write to Box F-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving full experience and qualifications.

WANTED—Part-time helper to caretaker, 2½ days weekly in summer, 3 days in winter. Apply 8th Church of Christ, Scientist, 105 East 77th Street, N. Y. C., 10-12 a. m.

Local Classified (Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN for part-time work in midtown cafeteria. Apply mornings, Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG business couple desire responsible woman to care for their infant and small home in Westchester, N. Y.; pleasant surroundings; own room and bath. Telephone TUckahoe 3-7762 or write MRS. ALMAN J. TARANTO, 24 Oakland Ave., Crestwood, Yonkers, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE STUDENT, Christian Scientist, desires work to Sept. 15, tutoring or caring for children, office work. Belmont 3943-W (Mass.).

GIRL, high school graduate, wishes to have position typing, clerical work. Call LEX. 1665 (Mass.).

COMMERCIAL artist would like art work to do; millinery and dress advertising. MISS PARKER, 31 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

Old Needlework made before 1800. Embroidered arms of Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine — chauffeur service — available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

DELUXE Oldsmobile 4-door sedan, radio, heater, white wall tires; 11,000 miles. Price $850. Lasell 5930 after 7 p. m. (Mass.)

BEAUTY SHOPS

HAVE a Vacation Permanent Wave with Feather Haircut. SMITH'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, 1126 Boylston, Cir. 9830, Boston.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERAS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Prompt Developing, Printing. Mail Orders Carefully Filled.
RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield St., Boston

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service—Quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 134 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-6397.

CORSETIERES

SUMMER GIRDLES
Gossard's "Frost Voiles"
Cool and trim for summer comfort
4.50 to 10.00
OLMSTEAD CORSET SHOP
218 Madison Ave. (Cor. 36th St.), N. Y. C.
ETHEL H. DAVISON, Corsetiere

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur. CH. 4-1424.

FUR STORAGE

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston. Han. 6971

INSURANCE

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE
689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 GILES Cambridge Mass.

JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes, Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK — TUBES TESTED FREE AT STORE
GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8630

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Demoths, Deodorizes and Disinfects.
9x12 Domestics $4.95, Orientals $7.95
Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing.
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGhlands 4100 Boston, Mass.

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON, HAN. 4153

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston, Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE, Little Bldg., Boston Hub. 3564
Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies.

UNIFORMS

ARMY NURSES' OFFICIAL UNIFORMS
Red Cross, Canteen Workers, etc.
Josephine Foley, 59 Temple Pl., Boston LIB. 2378

WANTED

WE BUY all makes, ELECTRIC, GAS REFRIGERATORS. Pilgrim Refrigeration Co., 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-7200.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. OR. 4-4408.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7969

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Your Furs and Winter Garments Should Be Kept in Our Modern Air Filtered COLD STORAGE VAULT
ELDREDGE STORAGE
Since 1886

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	O	N	D	O	N			W	A	S	P			
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29

ATLANTIC CITY
(Continued)

A 6-Months Subscription to Our Circulating Library Makes a Thoughtful Gift—
For a Thank-You Gift . . . for a Graduation Gift—we suggest a 6-months subscription to our Circualting Library. This entitles the holder to a book-a-week for twenty-five weeks. All the best sellers are in our Circulating Library.
6 mos. subscription, $2.50
STREET FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Dept. Store
So. Carolina at Atlantic

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Mailing Service
for
Merchants, Churches Clubs, etc.
Multigraphing Mimeographing
Addressing Typing
Foto-Stencils and Varitype Composing for Mimeograph and Photo-offset users
R. H. DOREMUS & SON
429 William St., East Orange
ORange 3-1300

Chas. T. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
54 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 5-9000

GUILLAUME HAIRDRESSERS
Specialize in
TURBANWAV
The Heatless Permanent
84 No. Walnut St.
Or 5-0750

NORRIS and BRODY
Superior Market
GROCERIES
FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES
Free quick delivery 30 Greenwood Ave.
Or 4-7715 East Orange

DIRECT SERVICE
Odorless Dry Cleaning
PRESSING—ALTERATIONS
27 N. Arlington Ave. OR. 3-1179

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
GORHAM STERLING
586 Central Ave. • E. Orange 5-0200

Gifts for Father
On His Day, June 21st
at
The LOMAR Co.
536 Main Street

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

HOBOKEN

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
BEDDING—FURNITURE—UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers Made to Order
Mattresses Made Over
Polishing and Cabinet Work
Phone HOboken 3-1129 Estab. 1920
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

HOBOKEN
(Continued)

DIANA BIER
"Where Women Love to Shop"
LINGERIE—HOUSECOATS—LINENS
404 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.
DIAL—HOBOKEN 3-0853

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic '30 Burners

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Sunshine Crispy Crackers, 1 lb. pkg. 19c
Dromedary Dates and Nut Bread, 2 cans 25c
Libby's Tomato Juice, doz. 95c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1260 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS FOR DAD ON FATHER'S DAY
RELIABLE *Outfitters* INC.
542 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR
PALM BEACH TIES SWANK JEWELRY
SUNDAY, JUNE 21 IS FATHER'S DAY
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 CHURCH STREET
Montclair Center, Montclair, N. J.
MANHATTAN SHIRTS KNOX HATS

NEWARK

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CLINTON
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Office Furniture
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
16 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

NUTLEY

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

Esso STEHLE & KIRK
DEALER
"Care Saves Wear"
Irvington Ave., Cor. Waverly Pl.
SO. 2-9898

SOUTH ORANGE
(Continued)

HARRIET E. ACH, A. I. D.
Interior Designer and Decorator
Our studio at 122 South Orange Avenue will be discontinued as of July 1st . . . We will continue to serve you as heretofore from 131 Wyoming Avenue, South Orange . . . and from our New York office at 1 Madison Avenue . . . MUrray Hill 3-1540. Our complete work room facilities . . . and our drafting room . . . will be available to you as usual. Won't you telephone SOuth Orange 2-7945 for an appointment when you are planning some redecoration . . . or perhaps planning to make some structural changes in your home?

S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
For the Quality Minded
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
Phones: Ma. 2-3660—Or. 4-7475—So. 2-7620

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Supreme Machineless Wave, 6.50
The Perfect Permanent
124 South Orange Avenue SO. 2-9611

BELLIN'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
New beautiful assortment of bathing suits in all sizes for the entire family, embracing Father, Mother, Sister and Brother. Also bathing accessories.
57 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-3354

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gray's Florist
Flowers for Every Occasion
Bonded member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Service
Route 29 and Mt. Ave.
N. Plainfield, N. J.
Plfd. 6-1466

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON

Distinctive Hairdressing
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL. 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INSURORS—REALTORS
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HACKENSACK 2-2286

RIDGEWOOD

THE QUALITY SHOP
Spring and Summer
Dresses, bags, hosiery and gloves. Soft toys for children. Botany and Cheney ties for Dad. Novelties
J. F. STRAKOSCH
3 Sheridan Ave. Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

S. L. KNAUER, Furs
Rd. 6-2998 50 E. Ridgewood Ave.
Cold Fur Storage
$2.00 Minimum

The Greenery Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
82 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0285
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Full Line of
FERTILIZERS—SEEDS—and GARDEN TOOLS
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year or.....months, beginning with the current issue

RATES
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME.....
STREET and NUMBER.....
CITY and STATE.....
MC-3

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
Lawn Chairs
Odora Storage Chests and Cabinets
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Ave.

TEANECK

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

UNION CITY

Dial—UNion 7-8120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints—Hardware
4217 Park Ave., Union City, N. J.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES
Silk—*Alterations Free*—Cotton
Ready-to-Wear
Also Coats and Silk and Nylon Hosiery
ROSE M. BOENING STYLE SHOP
3210 Bergenline Ave., bet. 32nd and 33rd Sts.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Ford SAVE YOUR CAR
Service and Genuine Parts also AMOCO Gas and Oils
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Blvd. at 52nd St. Dial UNion 7-0045

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Our milk bottled fresh in the country has every quality your desire. Our drivers will furnish you with the laboratory reports at your request.
Try a quart of our milk today.
WOODSON DAIRY
Dial 4621 Pennsburg, Pa. Red Hill, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

CHESTER

Gifts of Quality
SWEET & DEGER
JEWELERS.....
615 WELSH ST., CHESTER, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Keep Cool in Cotton Dresses and Suits

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Meyer-Quality STRAW HATS
$1.95 to $5
A large assortment of Dobbs and Belcourt straws to choose

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance

JACOB N. SOKOHL

Life Insurance and Annuities

1420 Walnut St. Philadelphia Phone Kin. 1568

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

KARP

Cleaning—Dyeing

We do our own Cleaning

Eight-Hour Service

120 S. Easton Road Ogontz 1658

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a m to 12 noon daily except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Waves

Special Process for Fine and White Hair

FRANK GITTLER

Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St. Pen 5519

Conserve Fuel—Help Self and Country

Barrett Rock Wool

INSULATION and ROOFING

B. F. Beneyfield PHILADELPHIA, PA. 4217 Regent St. EVERGREEN 8316

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON

AIR CONDITIONED

A SCHWARZ Prop 209 WEST CHELTEN AVE PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

FRED J. COOPER

Jeweler by Birth

SILVER MADE TO LAST for generations is what the Bride cherishes most dearly. Heavy sterling silver cream and sugar, complete with tray $36.00

709 SO. 13TH STREET

Our Own Make Candies

Delicious Summer Assortment Ice Cream

Malin-Hall

OWN MAKE CANDIES

GRA 9261

510-12 SO. 52ND ST.

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

HARPER BEAUTY SALON

Isabel E. Rosenfeldt

OIL PERMANENTS

Estab. 20 years

Germantown 9989

5827 Green Street (Next to Vernon Park)

the STURGIS store

Greene Street and Chelten Avenue Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611

Women's Smart Accessories

Hosiery • Handbags Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

READING

Quality Clothing Since 1914

WEINER'S

MAURICE H. WEINER

759 PENN STREET

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK

BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE Phone 5241

E. S. Kerper, Pres. M. A. Mosser, Treas

GLENSIDE FUEL CO., Inc.

Cleaner Coal

1114 Allegheny Ave. Dial 34761

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!

The CRYSTAL

RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP Established 1911 537-545 Penn Street

A Pennsylvania Institution

ESTABLISHED IN 1836

Serving Berks County for the past 66 years . . .

Quality, Values, Surety, at

POMEROY'S

SCRANTON

Schultheis Florist

The gift that delights the Flowers

612 LINDEN STREET Phone 8246

The Heinz Store's Cold Fur Storage

PROTECTS your Furs against Heat, Moths, Fire, Theft!

Call 5124 and we'll call.

LET US INSURE

YOUR HOME, PERSONAL EFFECTS FURNITURE, AUTOMOBILE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS

Fire Insurance with Service

1923 North Main Ave. and 609 Brooks Bldg.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz

Burschel DAIRY COMPANY

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese

Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

Mm! It's GOOD When It Comes From

Kleindienst's Home BAKERY

436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc

Milk—Cream—Butter

Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream

Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products

OPEN EVENINGS

Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

PERL & REICHBAUM

425 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 1104

SWARTHMORE

SPOONED ICE CREAM

Has a Grand New Taste!

MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY

We Sell Defense Stamps

UPPER DARBY

Remove the Risk from Dry Cleaning

NO S-T-R-E-T-C-H NO SHRINKAGE

DRESSES (plain) 69c

Fine Mending and Tailoring

Shoe Repair—Hat Cleaning

Terminal Shoe Repair

New 69th St. Terminal Bldg. Upper Darby Blvd. 3406

"Famous Brand" Cancellations

Shoes for Men, Women and Children

Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"

"FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES"

Sheppard's CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR

6808 Market Street Upper Darby, Pa. Open Eves. Blvd. 9797

Florida Oranges at their best!

"The Cream of the Crop"

from selected groves

Taste the difference

ORANGES—PACKED BASKET, 60c

GRAPEFRUIT—LARGE SEEDLESS 8 for 30c

THE ORANGE CAR

West Chester Pike, just west 69th St. Term. 157 E. Chelten Avenue, Germantown

Gerlach's

Jewelers

GRADUATION AND WEDDING GIFTS SKILLED REPAIRING

6913 Market St. Blvd. 0415

The Blackstone Sweater Shop

BATHING SUITS

Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear

Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery

29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

SCHNEIDER'S

Our Own Make Candies and Ice Cream

for Mother's Day

23 So. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 2781

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES

Select Meats, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce

734 Burmont Rd. Drexel Hill, Pa.

Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.

Baltimore and Melrose Avenues LANSDOWNE, PA.

Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631 Saratoga 7700

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.

Quality Laundry Services

Dry Cleaning of the Better Class

Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line

PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA. PHONE MAD. 8400

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics • *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Words of Current Interest

Aphorisms—*Af'-o-riz'mz* (*a* and *i* short, *o* quick-long as in *obey*). An "aphorism," by literal significance of the Greek verb whence the word derives, is something "marked off." It is defined as "a maxim," "a sententious saying." Sometimes a conventional or obvious "saying" seems implied. The word "horizon" has the same source as "aphorism." Seventeenth century and down.

Diapason—*Di'-a-pa'-zun* (*i* long, first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*). By Webster's second choice, the *s* may be sounded as *s* instead of *z*; and with either pronunciation, it is permissible, as a second choice, to elide the vowel of the last syllable altogether—*z'n* or *s'n*.

A Greek phrase taken into English as far back as the fourteenth century; carrying from then until today a number of meanings having to do with music, real or fancied. In modern use it serves as an organ builder's technical term; and again, it provides a rhetorical expression for poets and prose writers as well, conveying the meaning, says the Oxford Dictionary, of "a rich, full, deep outburst of sound."

Grecia (Dan. 10:20)—*Gre'-shi-a* (*e* long, *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*). By Webster's second choice, the word may be shortened to two syllables, *gre'-sha* (*a* as in *sofa*).

In a sort of mystic and apocalyptic way, the word, as occurring in Dan. 10:20, refers to the country of the Greeks. But Bible commentators seem not to regard it as signifying Greece in a strictly geographic way. One of the Septuagint Greek versions of the Book of Daniel has the phrase "a leader of Greeks"; a second version has "the ruler of the Greeks." The Latin version has "a prince of the Greeks." The Authorized Version falls in with these ideas. An American Translation perhaps gives an appropriate effect of remoteness and imaginativeness with "the angel of Greece."

Hecatombs — *Hek'-a-tomz* (*e* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *o* short). By Webster's second choice, the last syllable may be pronounced *toomz* (*oo* as in *moon*).

Can be used figuratively for "a great number." The Greek word from which it descends pictures a rash and extraordinary sacrifice of creatures by way of ceremonial. A notion of ruinous public display and ill-considered waste seems in many cases implied. From sixteenth century down.

Hiddekel (Dan. 10:4) — *Hid'-e-kel* (*i* and second *e* short, first *e* quick-long as in *event*).

Hebraic for the Tigris River, and rendered "Tigris" by Septuagint and old Latin translators. The name "Hiddekel" is traced back to a remote linguistic origin in Mesopotamia.

Nephthalim (Matt. 4:13)—*Nef'-tha-lim* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Same as Naphtali, the northernmost tribe of Israel, its territory covering, for a certain distance, both sides of the upper Jordan Valley, then running down the west bank of the river and the western shore of the Sea of Galilee. Thus considered, it includes the region of Dan.

Uphaz (Dan. 10:5) — *U'-faz* (*u* long as in *use*, *a* short).

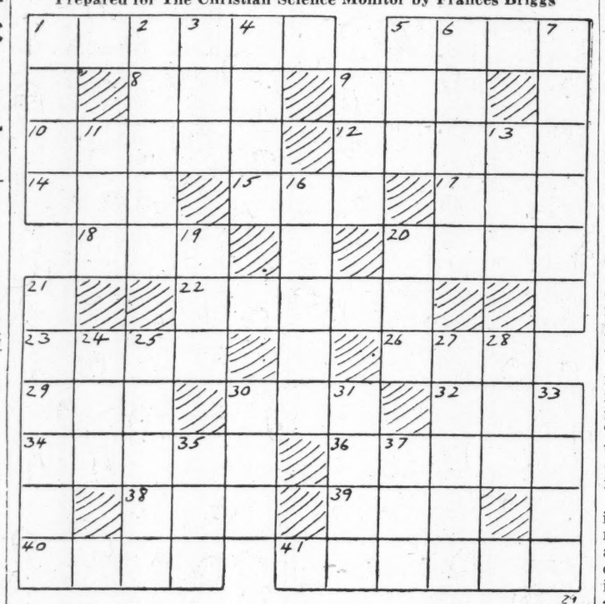
The word is of undetermined force and may, or may not, be the name of a place. If it does represent a town or a region, nobody seems able to locate it confidently on the map.

Zabulon (Matt. 4:13) — *Zab'-u-lon* (*a* short, *u* quick-long as in *unite*, *o* clipped-short as in *connect*).

Same as Zebulon, a small tribe of Israel in Northern Palestine, on the southwest border of Naphtali.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Cockneys dwell where?
5—What kind of waist is very slender?
8—Pronoun.
9—What is an implement used in a sculling race?
10—Who wrote of Phineas Fogg?
12—You would expect a calligrapher to do what?
14—Shade tree.
15—What is an East Indian timber tree?
17—What is fruiting spike of a cereal?
18—What knight was seneschal of King Arthur?
20—What is an indistinct confused sound?
22—What was "The Roman Bird"?
23—Where do Orientals dwell?
26—What Russian river flows to Sea of Azov?
29—Tear.
30—Would you row, don, or pet a napu?
32—What is a young Briard?
34—An effigy is what?
36—What is first name of Miss Bordoni, musical comedy star?
38—John Watson is better known to readers as —— MacLaren.
39—Deface.
40—What do you call a particular class of persons?
41—Who wrote poem beginning: "The breaking waves dashed high"?

Down

1—Kama is Hindu god of what?
2—Scene of what opera is laid in Gaul?
3—To beset for payment.
4—What are natural minerals?
5—Armed conflict.
6—What is a gazelle of Arabia and adjacent regions?
7—What is capital of South Dakota?
9—What bird can see well at night?
11—What is a leather used for sport shoes?
13—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
16—What is a projecting corner?
19—Still.
20—Certain article of furniture in your home might be a spool——.
21—What strait separates Asia and America?
24—Purpose.
25—Where was Lucrezia Bori born?
27—Giordano's "Andrea Chenier" is what?
28—Who was father of Joshua?
30—Quill of a feather is sometimes used for what?
31—Sundial tells what?
33—What are church benches?
35—Aeriform fluid.
37—What is a male Kerry Hill?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Three Guesses

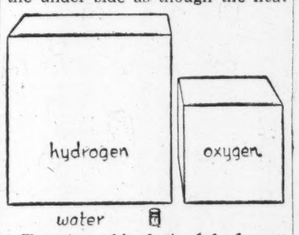
Danger, hazard, safety, risk;
Languid, sprightly, agile, brisk;
Honor, credit, praise, disgrace—
What three words are out of place?

(Answers Appears Elsewhere)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Fire Makes Water?

If you should hold a cold plate over a flame you might discover tiny droplets of water gathering on the under side as though the heat



Twenty cubic feet of hydrogen and ten cubic feet of oxygen will combine to make one pound of water.

had caused the crockery to perspire. What actually happens (as when moisture gathers on the outside of a pitcher of icewater on a warm day) is that the coolness of the plate causes the water vapor to condense. And still more surprising is the fact that the flame itself made the water vapor, which, of course, is water in the form of a colorless, odorless gas.

The formation of water by flame takes place whenever the substance burning contains hydrogen, and hydrogen is found in almost every organic compound. It is found in plant and animal tissues, paper, wood, petroleum, natural gas, illuminating gas, etc.

The very name hydrogen is derived from the Greek hydor, meaning "water," and genes, from the root of the Greek work meaning "to be born," and it was given that name because water is generated by the combustion or burning of hydrogen.

The chemical formula for water is H_2O, which means that each molecule of water contains two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen. It has been computed that if 20 cubic feet of hydrogen gas and 10 cubic feet of oxygen were mixed and set off by a hot spark or a flame, they would join with explosive violence to form one pound of water.

The reason that water will not "burn," and is consequently invaluable as a means of cooling burning materials to below the kindling point and so extinguishing fires, is that water is a product of combustion and a substance cannot be burned twice.

It has been stated that the showers which so frequently follow close on the heels of forest fires may be due in part to the water formed by the flames, and in part to the strong convection currents of air set up by the heat, which carry the water vapor up into the cooler upper air where it condenses as rain.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Allen Sutter, San Francisco

The following are selected as the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on June 3:

"I can't compare with gas for speed,
But I don't need a card for feed."
Jessie M. Rice, Plainville, Conn.

"V for Victory"
Mrs. Leo H. Blum, New York; Claude Creighton, Quincy, Mass.; Eleanor K. Dearborn, Providence, R. I.; George Wishat Melville, Philadelphia; Leita W. Reeve, Kenwood, N. Y.; J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio; Margaret Macauley, Miami Beach, Fla.; A. Danielson, St. Cloud, Minn.

"Rocky Mountain Canary"
A. A. Jesse, Washington, D. C.; Betty Paradise, Los Angeles.

"Lord Hee-Haw"
Ann Putcamp, Chicago; Mrs. F. W. Wesley, Burk's Falls, Ont.

"The Farmer's Jeep"
Mrs. Alex Connelly, Washington, D. C.

"A Substitute for Gas"
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

"I'm All Ears"
Arthur A. Boyd, Brookline, Mass.

"Here's My 'V'—Where's Yours?"
Eleanor K. Dearborn, Providence, R. I.

"Howdy, Brother!"
Alan Blackman, Hunter, N. Y.; Charles E. Keaton, Concord, N. H.

"Snubs' Friend"
Mrs. S. Collins Allman, Charleston, W. Va.; Ralph C. Littlefield, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Answer: Safety, languid, disgrace.

In Lighter Vein

Figure It Out!

"Why, sometimes I'm taken for my own daughter."

"Nonsense! You don't look old enough to have a daughter so old."

These Days

Motorist: "Have you anything in the shape of automobile tires?"

Storekeeper: "Yes, indeed. Life preservers, doughnuts, etc." — Atlantic Two Bells.

Surprised

Mrs. M.: "I got your letter yesterday, but I was surprised to see that it was dated next week."

Mrs. R.: "Really? My husband must have mailed it the day I gave it to him."—Pathfinder.

Promising Signs

If he calls her "sugar" at this time, and she walks him past the furniture store windows, your presence will shortly be requested. —Detroit News.

Presence and presents.

"The opinions I express do not necessarily reflect the views of the Nifty Barber Shoppe."

To "A Soldier"

(Redlands (Calif.) Daily Facts)

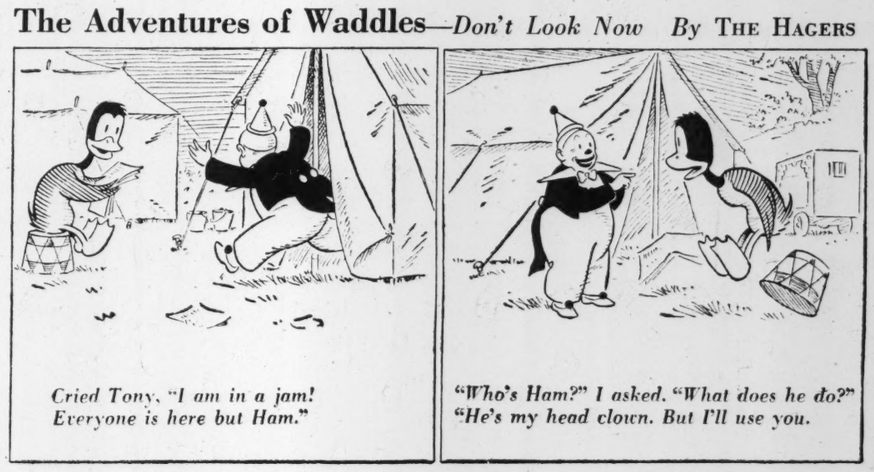
Mrs. Egmont Pohl was smiling when she emerged from the post office yesterday, so the question, "Did you get a check for $1,000?" was in order. "No," she replied, "but I'm just as happy as if I had." She explained that she had written a letter to "a soldier," and mailed it to the postmaster of Fort Ord. She asked the postmaster to give it to the boy he thought would welcome it most—preferably one who had received but little mail of late. What Mrs. Pohl had in hand yesterday was a reply from a lad in the Fort Ord hospital. He had been there for weeks and had received but one letter.

A Verse for Today . . .

They turned not as they went, but to the place whither the head looked they followed it; they turned not as they went.
—EZEK. 10:11

The Adventures of Waddles—*Don't Look Now*

By THE HAGERS



Cried Tony, "I am in a jam! Everyone is here but Ham."

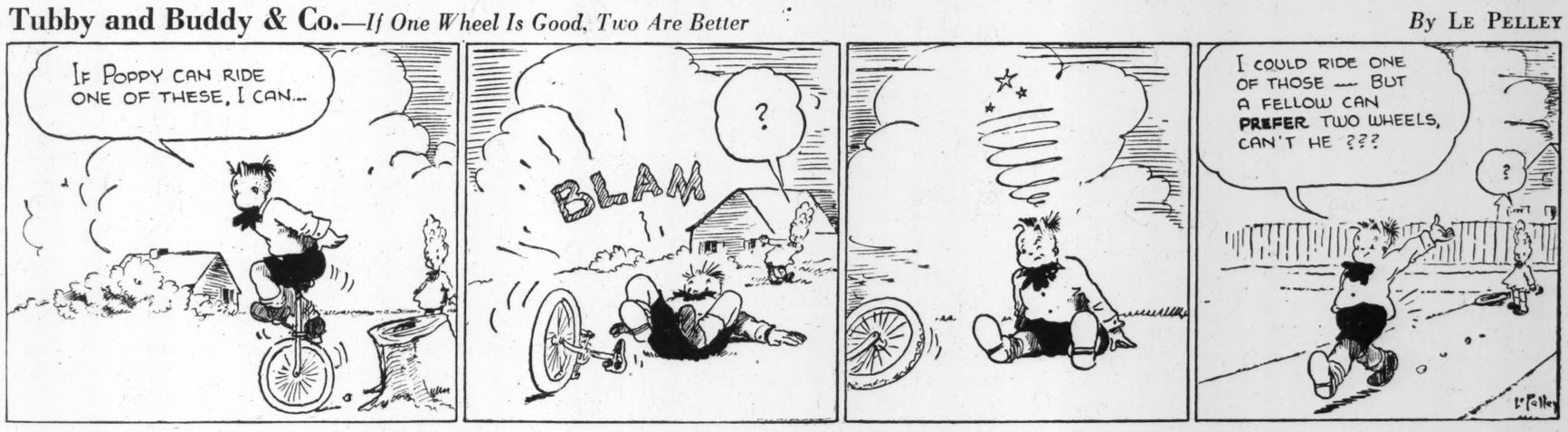
"Who's Ham?" I asked. "What does he do?" "He's my head clown. But I'll use you.

It's time to start the big parade. Come drive the truck. Don't be afraid!"

"Afraid? Me, Tony? You forget No truck has ever scared me yet!"

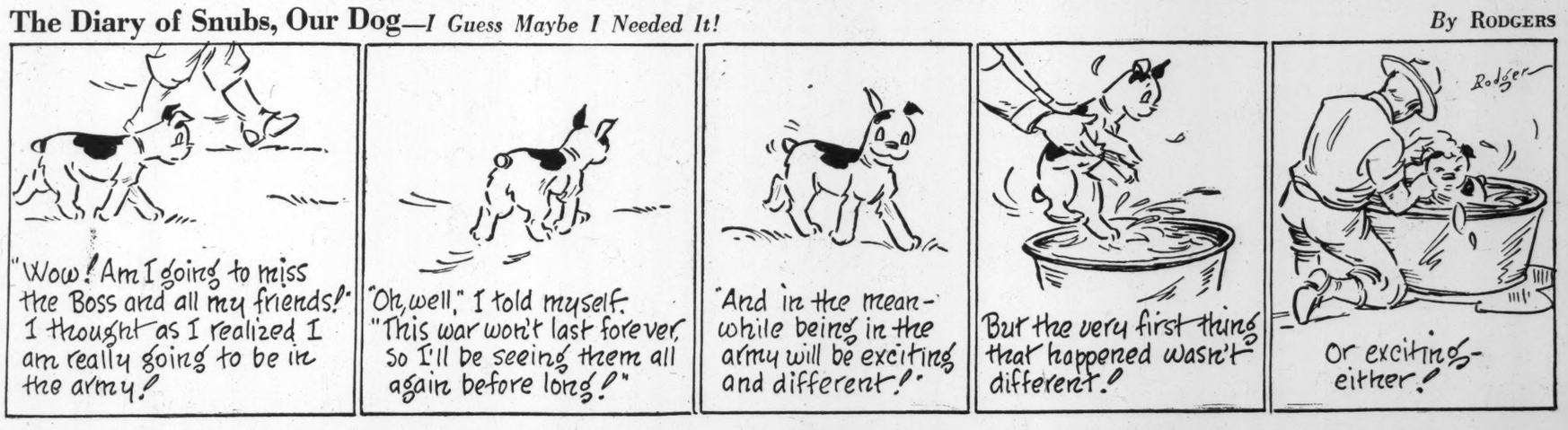
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*If One Wheel Is Good, Two Are Better*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Guess Maybe I Needed It!*

By RODGERS


"Wow! Am I going to miss the Boss and all my friends! I thought as I realized I am really going to be in the army!
"Oh, well," I told myself. "This war won't last forever, so I'll be seeing them all again before long!"
"And in the meanwhile being in the army will be exciting and different!"
But the very first thing that happened wasn't different!
Rodger
Or exciting either!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Brown, Jones, Smith: Lend-Lease Experts

Suppose Mr. Brown, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Smith, of nodding acquaintance, are walking along a street. They are set upon by thugs. Suppose the law-abiding gentlemen recognize their common danger, fight by one another's side and at last subdue their attackers.

In the fray, Mr. Brown lent his walking stick to Mr. Jones, who in a critical moment was able to use it effectively in Mr. Brown's behalf. Mr. Smith's coat was torn and his watch was smashed. Mr. Brown's loss amounted to one necktie, a fountain pen, and his cane, which Mr. Jones fortunately broke in half where it would do most good. Mr. Jones's chief loss was a little personal discomfort around one eye, a mussed up collar.

Now, what will be the likely consequence to the relations of Mr. Brown, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Smith of their common experience?

Being individuals, they will find in it a bond of friendship. They will have dinner together on the next ten anniversaries of the adventure.

Will Mr. Smith ever point out that since he lost a coat and watch, he really should be reimbursed by his friends who lost less in the common battle? Will the others argue the point and boycott Mr. Smith in business? Will Mr. Brown raise the question whether, because Mr. Jones was that day carrying $5,000 in his wallet, he did not really owe two-thirds of this to those who fought with him? Will the others say that it was really Mr. Jones's fault that the thugs attacked, since it was no doubt his wealth that they chiefly coveted? Will his friends suspect Mr. Jones of having induced them to walk down the street precisely to insure himself against being overpowered by any possible adversary?

No. Mr. Brown and Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith are not nations, they are people.

But it is possible that nations in future may act as sensibly as these three friends. Accompanying the fifth quarterly report on lend-lease activities are heartening disclosures that this program is being deliberately developed as an implement for winning not only the war but the peace.

Its provisions are being extended to several of the United Nations besides Britain, Russia, China. In fact, they are even being extended to the United States, which is now in the position of a recipient of aid as well as of a giver. Beyond this, lend-lease is shaping up into a legislative program, which the Administration at Washington may, before the war ends, submit to Congress as a postwar insurance policy.

Four points of this program, reported from Washington to this newspaper on Tuesday, include (1) reciprocal reduction of trade barriers, (2) international currency agreements, (3) international control of certain vital raw materials, (4) extension of American credits. The quarterly report has already made clear the object of preventing any nation from growing rich in the war at the expense of its allies. The program for the postwar period would seek to prevent any nations from growing paradoxically poor because of the abundance of productive facilities which will exist as a result of having to fight the war.

But nations are not yet Mr. Browns, or Joneses, or Smiths. Some people have sectional interests to protect even at the expense of national and international well-being. Those who know why they are fighting today, those who know what it means to them to have others fighting on their side, and those who know what blessings can accrue from a common victory if the interdependence of all is recognized—as it was that day when three citizens won out against the thugs—can bring in a really new order after this war.

But they will have to insist that their nations act as sensibly as they themselves would had they been Mr. Brown or Mr. Jones or Mr. Smith.

Up and At 'Em, Attics!

How much rubber and metal lies forgotten in the attics of the land waiting to be salvaged and converted into bullets and bombers?

Almost anyone who detours around boxes, barrels, and trunks will find the war-time treasure ambushed behind broken bedsteads, bureaus, and rockers. Underneath layers of magazines and bric-a-brac one may strike such "pay-dirt" as curtain rods, pots, pans, flower boxes, awning frames, roller skates, ice skates, bird cages, decrepit desk lamps, superannuated carpet sweepers and vacuum cleaners, flower holders, clothes hangers, book ends a velocipede minus one wheel, broken golf club, demobilized perambulators, rubber mats, shower curtains, nicked golf balls, electric toasters and irons, wash boilers, electric fans, radio tubes and radios of the 1920's, overshoes, and rubber bathing suits.

Nor need the exploration be confined to the attic. The cellar and barn—or what used to be the garage—may yield broken furnace grates, garden rakes, hose, andirons, ventilators, and who knows but possibly an ancient automobile tire?

And that closet under the hall stairs—who can remember when that was cleaned out? But the real treasure trove is likely to be in the attics. Up and at 'em, attics!

Corn-Fed Retreads

The farm belt insists it can make rubber from surplus grain as efficiently as the oil companies can make it from petroleum. This insistence won for the corn-growing States a place in the War Production Board's program for synthetic tire material. While relying on the petroleum industry to produce eventually 800,000 tons of synthetic rubber, the WPB now counts on an additional 200,000 tons from industrial alcohol made from surplus grain.

Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, now has ordered the Oil Industry War Council to make an investigation of that industry's ability to produce materials for synthetic rubber, presumably to determine how rapidly the capacity can be developed. While this is being done, it would be appropriate to have a similar study made as to the full possibilities of the grain alcohol process of making butadiene for rubber.

Advocates of the grain method assert that their process has been thoroughly tested by use in Russia and Poland, that plants for this type of manufacture can be built quickly and with a minimum of critical materials, and that alcohol can be made from long-stored grain not desired for food uses. From accounts, the oil companies with their laboratories and experience have taken hold quickly to supply America's needs in rubber. Nevertheless, the producers of rubber from grain alcohol should be given full opportunity also to show what they can do.

Alaska Is Important

The latest operations of far-flung American airpower—in the Aleutians and the Mediterranean—are still too shrouded in mist or secrecy for the drawing of clear conclusions. But it would be well to temper happy headlines about particular exploits with stern consideration of the general situation, particularly in the north Pacific. Reports of damage done to Japanese forces are welcome but do not wholly remove the bad effects of the first official statements about the Aleutians.

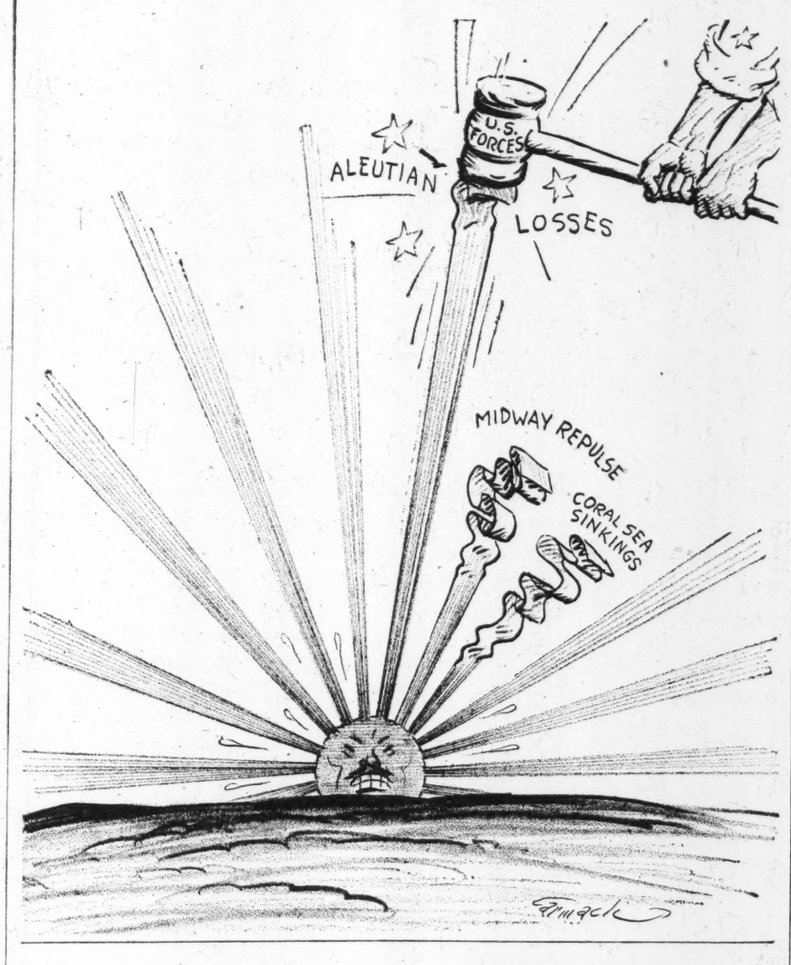
These began with the assertion that "none of our inhabited areas, islands or rocks is troubled with uninvited visitors." Then when the presence of "guests" became official we heard that this wasn't important, Tokyo was just trying to "save face." There may have been good reasons for both statements, but to say the least they were unfortunate. And in so far as they reflect an old anti-airpower view in some naval officers who have always depreciated Alaska they are dangerous.

For Alaska and the Aleutians provide the shortest road between America and Japan—or America and Russia. Officials may have intended only to say that Japanese operations around Attu and Kiska were not likely to develop into an offensive upon the North American mainland. That is true. For the enemy would find great difficulty in developing an offensive base in those rocky and fog-bound islands. And since Midway he hasn't much carrier strength to risk.

But even a toehold in the Aleutians gives the Japanese an important defensive outpost. From it they can get warning of any American move to attack Japan from the North. And they make difficult any measures to aid Russia either by air or by sea through the summer route via the Arctic Ocean. It is unlikely that the Japanese can push on in the Behring Sea as they did in the China Sea after severe reverses, but until they are cleared from the Aleutians headline victories should be carefully examined.

The Man Down the Street, who has cut two new holes in his belt, wants to know where he can get a cent a pound for the "spare tire" he is taking off by walking to work.

No Longer Rising



The Bookshelf

Emphasis on the Air

As might be expected from the pen of Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER (New York: Simon & Schuster. $2.50) is an exposition of the possibilities of the airplane and a vigorous defense of the separate air force thesis.

Major Seversky, by reason of his personal background in aviation matters, is well qualified to discuss these subjects. He is an accomplished aviator who won high distinction as a fighting pilot during World War One, and has long been a writer and lecturer on military aviation.

Subsequently, he turned his talents with marked success to the design of airplanes, where he pioneered in supercharged engines, amphibian planes, and the development of highly technical aeronautical equipment.

This book is a nontechnical description of aviation matters designed to appeal to the layman, and contains a mass of data devoted to the exposure of the former and present mistakes and neglect of the United States in its failure to take advantage of the possibilities presented by the airplane in furthering its war effort.

* * *

The pre-war smugness on the American side of the Atlantic in regard to the impact of aviation development on the strategy and tactics of war is admirably described. Not until the downfall of France, largely due to the newly devised and astounding coupling of the airplane to blitzkrieg technique, did the people of the United States become partly aroused to the deadly need of bolstering their air power.

A concise description is provided of the part played by aviation in every major battle of the war, including a searching analysis of the tactics employed and the virtues and defects of the planes employed.

Coming from any less authority than this author, the assertion that within the next five years planes will be developed having a flying range of 25,000 miles, would be considered a fantastic dream. Should this prophecy become a reality, many of the other contentions set forth in this book will automatically fall into place as a part of the future aviation picture.

The author visualizes that the not too distant future will find an ever larger portion of sea commerce being transported by planes; in fact, he makes the flat statement that transoceanic aviation commerce is destined to surpass surface commerce. From the economical standpoint this belief seems as impracticable as substituting express for freight shipments. However, where urgency enters, the proposition undoubtedly has merit, as is evinced by the author's calculation that in a pinch, and by resorting to dehydrated food, the daily needs of the people in the British Isles could be supplied by 100 planes of the transport class.

The sordid details of the pre-war internal bickerings in France and how the politicians and publicists deceived their people by sneering at Germany's aviation program are aired. Britain's preparations, once the necessity was seen, and the struggle to strengthen its air arm are shown to have been clouded by conservatism and by reluctance to aid the colonies in expanding their aviation markets, on the theory of preserving the "home market."

* * *

"Had plants for long-ranged, self-delivered aviation been started in Canada at that time," says the author, "a steady and perhaps decisive stream of fighters, as well as bombers, would have been flowing across the North Atlantic to the mother country just when they were most needed. Had it initiated a domestic aviation program at that time, Australia by this time would have been able to smother the Japanese in the Pacific; instead, today the Allies must rely on reinforcements across thousands of miles of highly vulnerable communication routes."

Italian aviation is dismissed as having been a poor imitation of the inefficient French program against which it was primarily designed to function.

The German design of plane is described as distinctly inferior to that of the British, and deliberately having been "frozen" in this respect early in the race in the interests of quantity production. High tribute is paid to the organization of the German air force and the development of a strategy for its use.

Mr. Seversky deplores the failure of the United States Army, the Navy, and Congress to recognize the effect airplanes would exert in modern warfare, and their failure also to attend to the development of efficient types of planes. The unnecessary delay in producing a fighting plane capable of meeting those in possession of foreign Powers is discussed in detail.

* * *

The Major is a strong advocate of the separate air force. There is much to be said on both sides of this question, but under present conditions it looks like an ill-advised move, especially as administrative measures are available to accomplish practically every advantage claimed to flow from the separate establishment.

The illustrations have been selected to give the layman visual knowledge of the types of planes discussed and their employment.

Throughout the book runs the thesis that the United States does not appreciate the potentialities of air power. If the author's contentions are correct, his claims will prove a serious stricture on the competence of our leaders! if they are not, readers may be moved unjustly to mistrust the judgment of those men who are charged with leading the United States to victory. F. L. O.

Our Readers Say—

"The Court Can Turn"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial titled "The Court Can Turn," is disappointing in its understatement of the possibilities for evil contained in the court decision discussed [a decision permitting local taxation of the sale of religious tracts].

We need only turn to the countries to the south of us, and also certain European countries, to realize the possibilities for repression and stifling of religious liberty involved.

Brookline, Mass. C. F. KLEBSATTEL

News of Russia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to thank Mr. Perrin for his article on "Russia—Yesterday and Today." There certainly should be more help given to Russia, both materially and morally. Much of the press, however, seems to be doing just the opposite by headlining Russian news with the "Reds," thereby creating ill-will among readers. When only the Hearst papers sinned in this way one could ignore it, but now many other papers, even pro-administration sheets, seem to be following suit.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for many excellent articles appearing on the first page of the second section of The Christian Science Monitor.

New York M. H.

Sabotage and Carelessness

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We hear much today about "sabotage," which should really be called "carelessness by our own people," and not the "enemy within our midst."

For instance, when a neighbor of ours moved to Washington, D. C., recently, several men packed the furniture in a large van, covering each piece with thick pads. One of these men puffed continually at a cigarette. It would have been very easy for a spark to have fallen into these pads, and smouldered, perhaps flaring up and setting fire to the whole valuable load of furniture.

Undoubtedly many of the fires called "sabotage" are caused in just such a way. Why not forbid these fire hazards, enforcing the rule of "No Smoking Permitted"?

Colwyn, Pa. M. F. W.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Ft. Riley: Vortex of America

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

Do you know what a guidon is? It has to do with horses, but nothing to do with the farm, nor the racetrack, nor a rodeo, not even with Dobbin on the milk wagon. A guidon is a banner of a cavalry regiment, the flag men follow when they make a "charge of the light brigade." *The Fort Riley Guidon* says in its subhead that it's a "Weekly Newspaper for Soldiers at the Cavalry Hub of the Nation."

In that hub claim, the *Guidon's* editor is very modest—especially for an editor. He could have pointed out that Ft. Riley has been considered the pivot of the whole United States, the geographical center of America. A little monument has been erected on the Reservation to mark that central spot.

More recent computations have designated a former hill of potatoes in a patch several tens of miles northwest of Ft. Riley as a more exact geographical center. An official plate was recently placed with appropriate pomp, on that lone Smith County farm.

Ft. Riley may be disturbed that this latest decree of the cartographers has somewhat dimmed its own geographical glory, but it lustily carries on, has vastly extended its borders, multiplied the number of trainees, and become without dispute unique among all America's army camps in the attention it gives to the cavalry — whether mounted on steeds of flesh or steel—on rubber, caterpillar treads, or horseshoes.

This article is not chiefly concerned with the quadrupeds or quadra-wheels that go leaping and jeeping over Ft. Riley's hills and gullies, but with the men who ride them. Here are some of their names, as I casually found them in a single number of *The Fort Riley Guidon:*

Sweitzer, Koblitz, Valorz, Loehrke, Ghezzi, Turnesa, Isaacs, O'Keefe, Grasso, Kostelecky, Israel Schwartz, Bednowitz, Marchitto, Aronin, Sincerbeau, Cardoso, Guappone, Ijastos, Latta, Kolesar, Kaminski, Salvato.

These names were taken at random and belong to soldiers in all ranks of the service. The men bearing them were mentioned in the *Guidon* as having been promoted, or as playing on baseball teams, or giving entertainments, or getting married, or being sent away in special corps or as doing other routine things. Ft. Riley among its various functions serves as a kind of army "clearing house" or Replacement Center. Men come there from all over the country, take a special eight weeks' training course and then go on to other camps or to battle fields. They come to Ft. Riley from every State in the Union, and then they go out to the ends of the earth.

The spectacular aspect of Kansas' cavalry camp is that it finds itself at the crossroads of all the world's great highways. By it flow all the rivers of the globe. Ft. Riley is on the roaring Columbia, the leaping Colorado, the meandering Ohio, the straight flowing Hudson, and the red-silted Chattahoochee. It is also on Germany's Rhine and Czechia's Elbe and Macedonia's Vardar. Read the weekly *Guidon* and you will be convinced. A list of its names reminds you of a New York telephone book, of the roll-call in a St. Paul high school, of a New England football team. It also reminds you of a list of voters in Timisoara, Rumania, and of the files of the Vienna Municipal Gas Company.

* * *

This is a revolutionary fact. It is as a new Copernican discovery, sweeping Kansas and the Midwest and America out of one age into another. Since the early classic days when John Brown's soul started "marching on" we Kansans have believed that there was a sound fundament beneath us, a solid firmament above us and impassable oceans about us, shutting the world away and preserving us in isolated peace. But now we see we're just one little star, inescapably connected with the planetary movements of the continents and kingdoms. Our isolationists may humiliate their Galileos, but one-half hour at Ft. Riley during this month of June will show that even Kansas has been caught in the ceaseless flux of history.

Look for a moment at the environs of Ft. Riley. No spot in our country could be further from foreign lands. On every side yellowing wheat fields sing a golden song of peace. The self-made and self-reliant sons of doughty pioneers live in neat and neighborly towns along all the diverging roads. No one is illiterate. Class distinctions are absent.

Was there ever a place in all the world so far in space and time from ruined Warsaw and starving Greece and mangled Prague and all the intricate endless strife of ancient worlds? Ft. Riley gives the answer. Go visit the throng of boys that arrived this noon. Or talk with that sprightly squad with shining shoes, well pressed uniforms, and polished buttons that seems about to leave. Or mingle with those who curry the restless horses and tune up the goat-like jeeps, each eager for maneuvers. What do those Americans tell you, those Americans helping Kansas fight its battles?

* * *

Well, ask Private Hank Kaplan. Where's he from and what's he doing here? He's from Russia. His father was caught in a "pogrom," but escaped. And decided to seek some place in the world where no man would be forced into degrading ghettos or be ruthlessly massacred by his neighbors. So he crawled under a load of straw, which, for a price, a neighbor drove across the border to a distant market. Thus Sam got to Poland and then came steerage to the United States where he toiled for a dollar a day in steaming sweatshops.

He married a fellow toiler and they sent their boy Hank to school. Hank worked himself through college, and here he is in Kansas preparing to serve among the shock troops of freedom. From Ivankov to Ft. Riley! Does Kansas recruit soldiers from the Dnieper? Ask Hank Kaplan.

Also ask Petrocelli, the small, lithe youth with the flashing black eyes. His companions call him Pete. The boys in his neighborhood, Little Italy of Philadelphia, called him Johnnie. The priest baptized him Giovanni. He's a "wizard," the boys say, with a radio.

How did he get to Ft. Riley? Well, he came part way in steerage, or rather his father did. The family lived near Naples and was extremely poor. The youngest son, Guglielmo, which in Kansas would have been Bill, decided to make a desperate attempt to escape that grinding poverty and stark ignorance. So with a $35 ticket he crossed the ocean. He landed in the slums of Philadelphia and went out in crews to dig ditches. He never rose much above that, but his third boy, Johnnie, finished the grades and attended a night school while working in a grocery store. Now, he's working and fighting for America. Does Kansas go to Naples for its soldiers? Ask Giovanni!

Or that tall, brown-haired young Tsilka. No, he's not a Swede nor in any way related to Hitler's chosen race. He's an Albanian from Delvino. His father shines shoes in Boston. Tsilka himself worked in a restaurant, worked and went to school. They came to Boston to get away from sultans, and feudal beys and blustering Duces. Now he has mounted his charger to fight for Uncle Sam, with John Brown's boys for freedom. Does Kansas gather soldiers from Delvino? It never heard of Delvino! Ask Dimitr Tsilka.

And there's young Zeligowski from Wielczka in deep Poland. As a rider he puts even Texans to shame. When they ask him how he does it, he says his family learned to ride horses in chasing Turks from Vienna 300 years ago.

The slight, dark Photiades comes from a village near Troy, the ancient Troy of Homer. Kansas has a son of Achilles in its cavalry and he doesn't sulk in his tent.

Young Zsucu, or rather his great-grandfather, learned to ride even before he learned to walk. At least that's what they say. The family rode into Europe from Asia, in the cavalcade of Prince Arpad, founder of the Hungarian nation. They've been riding ever since and now Zsucu rides for us. Kansas borrows Hussars from old St. Stephan's cavalry.

This all sounds like fantasy, but nothing was ever more real. You can see all those soldiers at work. Their clothes smell of Kansas horses, they joust on Kansas plains, their hands are greasy with Kansas oil. Ft. Riley has gathered knights from all the continents and is training them to go forth and save the world. Kansas at the vortex of the Nation has been swept into the currents of history and moves on with the rest of humanity.

Tomorrow Mr. Markham writes about Milwaukee.

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